

PILSUDSKI IS
BLAMED FOR
POLISH RISING

Act Is Seen by France as
Damaging the Coun-
try's Reputation

EUROPE RELIEVED AT
CIVIL WAR AVOIDANCE

New Government Is Regarded
as Provisional and Without
Excessive Color

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 17.—European diplo-
mats are relieved that civil war has
been avoided in Poland by the resig-
nation of President Wojciechowski
and the Premier, Mr. Witos. The
comparative moderation of Marshal
Pilsudski in his success after the
coup d'etat is appreciated. He im-
mediately reverted to legal methods. His
government, not even nominally
headed by him, but by Professor
Bartel, is regarded as provisional
without excessive color. It would
seem that the complications which
the chancelleries feared immediately
will be avoided.

It was an exciting moment for the
foreign offices when they realized Po-
land's situation between Germany
and Russia. Had there been pro-
longed strife, some move on the
side of the other might have been
anticipated. Moreover, Lithuania is
ready to seize the opportunity to re-
capture Vilna.

Key State of Continent

It is evident that Poland is des-
tined to be the key state of the con-
tinent. All French policy has hung
upon Poland. The greatest discus-
sions at the peace conference were
about the delimitations of the re-
vived country. The eastern fron-
tiers and the Danzig corridor are
the greatest danger spots of the
Old World. April, 1921, saw the
struggle between Germany and
Poland for Upper Silesia. France
entirely threw in its lot with Po-
land. A French general saved War-
saw from Russian invaders. Both
countries pledged themselves to
friendship and mutual protection
and the maintenance of treaties. In
all the negotiations with Germany,
France claimed the right to dis-
patch troops across German terri-
tory for the assistance of Poland.
The Locarno pact, it was urged,
in bringing about a Franco-German
rapprochement, weakened the
Franco-Polish alliance.

The Failure at Geneva

obtaining in compensation promises.
But Poland reluctantly acquiesced,
from France that it should be given
a permanent seat with Germany on
the League of Nations Council.
Russo-German treaty which followed
the failure to agree at Geneva to Ger-
many's admission and Poland's pro-
motion, alarmed Poland and disturbed
France.

It is not surprising that there
should be political upheaval in Po-
land, but unfortunately, as commen-
tators point out, the Anglo-Saxon
countries which have displayed a
certain prejudice against Poland may
be confirmed in their view of Poland's
lack of political sagacity and its ad-
ditional tendency toward quarrel-
ing. History shows that the vicissitudes
of Poland have partly been caused by
Polish blunders and it is asked
whether history is to repeat itself.

France Blames Pilsudski

From the French viewpoint what
is happening is extremely important,
and Marshal Pilsudski is vigorously
blamed. It is felt that he has further
injured the Polish reputation. Further
he has never been completely Fran-
co-philic. Changed relations are expected.
He is inclined to trust for the defense
of Poland against the powerful coun-
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Many Nations' Grasses
in California Garden

By a Staff Correspondent

Berkeley, Calif., May 12
THE University of California is
said to have one of the most
complete grass gardens in the
United States. In it are grasses
from all parts of the world, in-
cluding India, Abyssinia, South
Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Russia, Italy, Morocco, Mexico,
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil.

North America is credited with
possessing approximately one-third
of the total number of species in
the world. It is represented in
the grass gardens by the various
kinds of blue, brome, bend,
grama, alkali and other grasses.
The gardens were planted under
the direction of Dr. Patrick B.
Kennedy, professor of agronomy
and agrostologist of the experi-
mental station of the college of
agriculture.

B. & M. FINANCING
PLANS APPROVED
BY BONDHOLDERSConversion of Prior Pref-
erence Stock to Bonds
Authorized

Consent of 87 per cent of the bond-
holders of the Boston & Maine Rail-
road to the railroad's financial re-
organization plan has been ob-
tained, and up to May 15 \$27,531,000
of the \$43,522,000 of bond holdings
affected by the plan had been left at
the First National Bank, acting as
depository, Howard W. Brown, sol-
licitor for the road, said at a hearing
before the Public Utilities Commis-
sion today.

Under the reorganization plan,
which was authorized by the Legisla-
ture of 1925, \$13,000,000 worth of
prior preferred stock is to be con-
verted to outstanding bonds, and
other financial rearrangements are
to be made which will involve the
entire financial status of the road.

Although the readjustment was
authorized early in 1925, negotiations
before the Public Utilities Commis-
sion have been lengthy. The delay
which held up the plan in its latest
phases was on a legal point raised
by the Public Utilities Commis-
sioners. The vote of bondholders favor-
ing the plan had authorized only
an application to the commission,
and did not involve putting the plan
itself into operation, the commis-
sioners contended.

Now, Mr. Brown told them at the
hearing today the majority vote have
actually been passed authorizing the
issue of prior preferred stock, as well
as seeking for approval of the issue.
The hearing was closed after Mr.
Brown's announcement.

NEW MUNICIPAL PIER
PLANNED BY TOLEDO
TO HOLD LAKE TRADE

Voters to Be Asked to Back
\$1,000,000 Project at the
November Election

TOLEDO, May 12 (Special Corre-
spondence).—In an effort to hold
present lake trade and prepare for
lakes-to-ocean business, Toledo is to
draft plans immediately for a mu-
nicipal pier, with the idea of sub-
mitting a specific plan to voters for
a project to involve about \$1,000,000
at the November election.

The port commission has approved
the general idea and an effort will
be made to work out a co-operative
plan with private owners of lake-
front property.

The Nickel Plate Railroad group
is planning an immense port devel-
opment at Presque Isle, near the
mouth of the Maumee River, for the
handling of coal, ore, and grain. Wil-
liam T. Jackson, city director of
public service, and George E. Hardy,
secretary of the port commission,
were authorized to confer with en-
gineers in charge of these projects
to see if a city pier and warehouse
plan could not be included.

The idea had the personal ap-
proval of Walter L. Ross, senior
vice-president of the Nickel Plate
Railroad, and member of the port
commission.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

World's Scouts and Guides
Pledged to Advance Peace

International Council Ends With Great Council
Fire; International Friendship Is Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent

CAMP EDITH MACY, Briarcliff
Manor, N. Y., May 17.—The solid con-
viction that a strong new root for
international peace would be found
growing up in the Girl Scout move-
ment of the world as an off-shoot
even more important than the move-
ment's main purpose, was expressed
with deepened faith in both formal
and informal talks in the closing
hours of the second international
conference of Girl Guides and Girl
Scouts, the first to be held on Ameri-
can soil, which has come to an end
here.

The readiness for unselfish service
was held up by Mrs. Mark Kerr, wife
of the British admiral, as at once the
most vital need of the world to pro-
duce an effective will to peace, and
the aim toward which girl scouting
directed its most conscientious effort.

Speaking to the 450 delegates from
the United States and 43 other coun-
tries at "Scouts' Own," a semi-religious
service, the last formal session of
the conference, she summed up the
four dominant impressions she was
carrying away, the beauty of achieve-
ment of the memorable sights, the

recollections of America's hospitality,
the feeling of joy and thankfulness
over the movement, and the feeling
running through every meeting, that
it was furthering peace. She con-
cluded:

A Way to Peace

"Is international Guiding really
helping it on? One is apt to talk
glibly, but is it true? I think it is,
but the part must be very carefully
thought out. The facile optimism
over the mere coming together at
these meetings is a dangerous delu-
sion, and makes us forget that some-
thing more is demanded.

"Sacrifice is needed, and it may be
that peace will not come without a
great sacrifice. What makes it
difficult to sacrifice is that the thing
demanded may be the very best thing
that is in us—love of country. We
must sacrifice oftentimes the lesser
good for the higher, and that is often
a very difficult thing. In Guiding we
have something that may help us, a
common program, a common cause.
We must remember that we need not
merely the negative thing of not
having war but the positive achieve-
ment of the memorable sights, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

MONOPOLY CHARGED
IN RAIL SECURITIES
MARKETING POLICY

Chairman of I. C. C. Dissents
From Permit for Sale of
Equipment Issue

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—
Railroads are charged by Joseph B.
Eastman, chairman of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, with throw-
ing competition into the discard in
marketing securities and granting
monopolies to big banking houses,
particularly Kuhn, Loeb & Company
and J. P. Morgan & Company.

Dissenting from a decision au-
thorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad
to issue \$17,000,000 of equipment
trust certificates to be sold to Kuhn,
Loeb & Co., Mr. Eastman said the
present practice of marketing these
issues was in many respects "un-
sound and unhealthy."

Because the large banking houses
were "jobbers rather than retailers
of securities" and exercised power
over other institutions to which they
sell, the chairman said it was diffi-
cult to "secure a full, frank and pub-
lic discussion of prevailing prac-
tices" by those equipped for it.

He was willing, however, he said,
that a change should be made by a
"process of evolution rather than
revolution." He advocated some form
of competition in standardized forms
of railroad securities such as equip-
ment trust notes and guaranteed
terminal bonds.

Strike Volunteers
Popular in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, May 17
THOSE who helped to defeat
the general strike are popular
in Britain today. Already \$55,000
has been subscribed to a fund
which The Times opened last
Thursday as an expression of pub-
lic gratitude for the work done
by the police.

Stanley Baldwin last night radio-
cast a message of thanks to the
strike volunteers, who, it appears,
numbered 500,000. Others come in
for laudatory press notices.

SIR HUGH DENISON
NAMED AUSTRALIAN
HIGH COMMISSIONER

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 17 (AP).—
Sir Hugh Denison has been appointed
to succeed Sir James Elder as Aus-
tralian High Commissioner to the
United States.

Sir Hugh Denison is a native of
Forbes, New South Wales. He was
educated in Scotch College, Mel-
bourne; Prince Albert College, Ade-
laide, and University College, Lon-
don. He was a member of the Aus-
tralian Parliament for six years, and
is chairman and managing editor of
the Sun Newspapers, Limited, of
Sydney and Melbourne.

OPEN WATER FOUND AT POLE
SOLVES QUESTION DEBATED
FOR YEARS BY GEOGRAPHERS

Lincoln Ellsworth, American Member of Norge
Party, Reports Discovery—Dirigible Being
Dismantled for Shipment to United States

AIRPLANES FROM FAIRBANKS VISIT
TELLER TO TAKE MOTION PICTURES

Commander Nobile, Builder of Norge, Tells Story of 8077-
Mile Journey From Rome to Alaska, in Message
to Premier Benito Mussolini

NOME, Alaska, May 17 (AP).—Lincoln Ellsworth, of the Amundsen-Ellsworth transpolar expedition, told the Associated Press here today that he saw much open water at the North Pole when he and his 17 companions passed over it last Tuesday night in the dirigible Norge.

This statement by Mr. Ellsworth provided an answer to a question that has puzzled geographers and explorers for many years and which was not completely settled by the visits of Commander Peary and Lieutenant Commander Byrd in their trips to the Pole because of the limited amount of area viewed by them there.

Mr. Ellsworth said that rocky islands were seen by his party at the Pole, but that these could hardly be considered land. Mr. Ellsworth said he had sent a telegram to President Coolidge in reply to one from the President congratulating him and his associates on their attainment of the farthest north point of the earth.

100,000 Square Miles
Added to Known Area

By the Associated Press

New York, May 17

FLIGHT of the Norge over the
North Pole added 100,000
square miles to the earth's ex-
plored area, but leaves between
3,000,000 and 4,000,000 square miles
as yet unseen by civilized man.
The largest area is 2,000,000 square
miles in the Antarctic which ex-
plorers consider uninteresting be-
cause the Antarctic continent is
known to be covered with ice,
7000 to 10,000 feet thick.

The Amundsen-Ellsworth expedi-
tion cut the 1,000,000 mile Arctic
area in two, leaving 600,000 square
miles of unexplored territory to-
ward Siberia and 300,000 toward
the East. Although no land was
discovered by the Norge, ex-
plorers point out that islands are
found throughout the known
Arctic regions and that birds have
been seen migrating toward this
section.

There are smaller unknown areas
in North and South America, Asia,
Africa, and on a few islands.
Bouvet, called the mystery island
of the Atlantic, because it has been
reported seen in different loca-
tions, has never been touched.
Vilhjalmur Stefansson explored
100,000 miles of previously un-
known Canadian territory in 1909,
but left 60,000 miles untouched.

PEGGY'S A MUTT,
BUT SHE REFUSES
TO BRAG ABOUT IT

Assistant Night Watchman at
Central Park Menagerie No
Hound for Publicity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17.—Peggy, more
or less Alfreddale, at Central Park
menagerie, is no hound for publicity.
The goats on the hill seek fame in
the movies; Jiggs, the Malayan
brown bear, breaks out of his cage
and into print as often as he can,
and George, the goose, honks for
attention, but Peggy yawns in the
face of such stunts. Days are too
sunny in the old corner near the win-
dow at the back of the head keeper's
office, where Peggy passes her time
in a glorious series of yawns and
blinks and snoozes.

As for her evenings, then it is that
Peggy pricks up her ears and takes
notice. When twilight falls, Peggy
gets into action and as first-class
assistant to the night watchman
she is not without claim to laurels.
She makes the rounds every night to
make sure that the white donkey and
her week-old babe, boarders in the
house of Mrs. Murphy, the hippo, are
not skipping out before red day;
that Jiggs, fat and round and
angelic looking, is just as innocent
of any plot as he looks; that the
goats are not slipping off to some
"movie" ball. Not a gate does she
overlook, and if there is anything
wrong, Peggy finds the night watch-
man and leads him to the scene of
trouble.

The watchman says he couldn't
do without her. Alfreddale, whose
evenings are just one look after
another, yearns for nothing better.
At mutt parades she only sniffs, for
it is Peggy's opinion that a mongrel
is a mongrel, with or without a blue
ribbon around his neck, and why
flaunt one's mutthood before the pub-
lic eye. "This Peggy will have you
know, in her Alfreddalest manner, that
she's not such a mutt as all that."

ICE FORMED ON CRAFT

"The first part of the Polar flight
was accomplished without difficulties,
but during the second part, between
the Pole and Point Barrow, Alaska,
dangerous ice formations on various
metallic parts of the dirigible hin-
dered flying, causing damages which
fortunately were not serious because
of precautionary measures which I
had taken.

"From Point Barrow to here the
flight was very difficult because of
strong winds and thick fogs which
caused deviations toward the Bering
Strait, making the last few hours
of navigation very painful. Flying
on the outskirts of Nome, there was
a cutting wind, with snow."

"Profiting by a momentary lull,
we landed successfully, in perfect
shape. If atmospheric conditions and
the operations of the radio—which
during the last two days failed to
work—had permitted, we could have
continued our flight for another 1000
kilometers, as the reserve gasoline
on board was sufficient.

FRAISES CREW'S CONDUCT

"During the three days in which
the flight was made, and under ex-
ceptionally bad atmospheric condi-
tions, the crew conducted themselves
admirably."

"Thus was accomplished the Nome-
(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

A Fire Lighted With "Fagots of Friendship"



Girls From at Least 35 Nations Pledge Themselves to Further Promote World Fellowship While Watching This "Campfire of Peace" at the World Conference of Girl Scouts and Guides at Briarcliff Manor, New York.

FEDERAL POWER
RIGHTS UPHELD

Commission Disputes Claim
of New York State on
Niagara River

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Pre-
sidence of Federal over New York
State authority in the regulation of
water power developments in the
Lower Niagara River was empha-
sized by the Federal Power Com-
mission, in a letter to Charles E.
Hughes, special counsel for the
State.

The letter was in reply to one from
Mr. Hughes dated Dec. 14, 1925, in
which he declared the State had pri-
mary authority and that the Federal
Water Power Act was, in part, un-
constitutional.

The correspondence centered about
a proposal by the Lower Niagara
River Power & Water Supply Com-
pany to erect water diversion works
and a power plant below the falls.
The commission held that approval
of the chief of engineers and Sec-
retary of War and of the International
Joint Commission was necessary,
since the Maid of the Mist Pool is
navigable and the lower Niagara is
an international stream.

Congress alone has the ultimate au-
thority to consent to the erection of
proposed structures in the river, and
cannot be compelled to grant or
withhold its consent, the commis-
sion said, adding, however, that it
was not to be understood as making
claims for exclusive jurisdiction.

"The state and federal govern-
ments, having concurrent jurisdic-
tion," the letter continued, "it is
within the power of either, should it
so wish, to interpose its veto. It
must be assumed, however, until evi-
dence to the contrary appears, that
both agencies in the exercise of their
powers have only the public interest
in view and need therefore find
no difficulty in reaching joint con-
clusions."

The general relations of Federal
and State authority over water
power development within a state,
the commission said, are matters for
the courts to determine.

WOMEN LIST SPEAKERS

Mrs. Lindsey Patterson, member
of the National Republican Com-
mittee from North Carolina; Mrs.
Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State
for New York; Miss M. Sylvia Dun-
aldson and Mrs. Harriett Russell
Hart, members of the Massachusetts
House of Representatives, are to be
speakers at the third annual lunch-
con of the Massachusetts Council of
Women at the Brunswick Hotel next
Friday. Preceding the luncheon
there will be a business meeting
for the annual reports and election
of officers.

Boston Municipal Economy
Sought by Merger of Boards

Efficiency Rather Than Cut in Personnel Aim
of Councilman Guild's Plans

When Boston City Council met this
afternoon it had before it three pro-
posed ordinances providing for the
combination of certain city depart-
ments and the elimination of one—
that of the Public Market. Horace
Guild, councilman from Ward 19,
proposed these ordinances and he
said today that he may offer other
measures providing for the merging
of the auditing, collecting, purchas-
ing and budget departments into one
board like that of the State Depart-
ment of Administration and Finance
and under a comptroller.

With the steady growth of Boston
and its municipal activities, it is
becoming more and more apparent to
the students of civic affairs that City
Hall, that many of the departments
will necessarily need additional per-
sonnel and that at greatly increased
cost to the taxpayers or greater co-
ordination between them brought
about by elimination of duplicated effort.

Greater Efficiency Promised
In the merging of departments,
one of the officials who is studying
the plan, said that there would be
no reduction in forces contemplated,
but that the heads of combined de-
partments would become division
chiefs as are the engineers in the
department of public works. With
all overlapping of activities ended
by combination greater efficiency
will result and more work accom-
plished at no greater expense.

"I am convinced there is great
duplication of effort and outlay in
the administration of the city gov-
ernment of Boston as it is now," said
Councilman Guild. "Officials who
have been for years in the city's
service have assured me that there
is overlapping of activity and divi-
sion of authority in city affairs that
would never be tolerated in any
privately owned and operated cor-
poration.

Centralization of Authority
"Centralization of authority will
also concentrate responsibility. The
mayors will not be required to name
nearly a score of responsible de-
partmental officials in the future if
departmental consolidation is car-
ried out to any degree after the
example of the State. Departmental
heads will become division chiefs
and will be placed under civil ser-
vice protection. For instance, were a
comptroller to be named by the
Mayor he would find, probably, the
auditing, treasury, collecting, bud-
get and purchasing divisions in-
charge of men experienced in these
different yet interlocking activities.
Such a situation would make it

\$1,000,000 GIFT
FOR DARTMOUTH

New Library to Be Built
From Fund Provided by
Anonymous Friend

HANOVER, N. H., May 17 (AP).—A
\$1,000,000 gift from an anonymous
friend of Dartmouth College, to be
used for the construction of a new
library, is announced by President
Hopkins.

Plans are being rushed so that the
foundation work of the new build-
ing, which is said to be Dartmouth's
greatest single need, may be be-
gun early this summer. Work on the
superstructure will be started next
spring, and, according to present
plans, the library will be completed
by the fall of 1928.

The building, which will be of
brick and in the form of a letter
H, will occupy a large plot of ground
facing the College Green, which
structure will be of Colonial Georgian,
harmonizing with Old Dartmouth
Row.

A joint trustee and faculty commit-
tee has been working for months on
an interior plan for the library which
would offer all that would be useful
as an aid in the liberal education of
students rather than one which
would serve merely as a storage
warehouse for books.

The building will shelve about
550,000 volumes and will seat 1000
students, about half the student body.

Senate Contest in Vermont Opens
With Entrance of W. M. Stickney

LUDLOW, Vt., May 17 (AP).—A con-
test for the Republican senatorship
nomination in President Coolidge's
native State was on in earnest to-
day.

William M. Stickney, former Gov-
ernor of Vermont, law partner of At-
torney-General John G. Sargent and
intimate friend of the President, has
entered the campaign against Sena-
tor Porter H. Dale.

He announced his candidacy last
night in a statement in which he
declared "sympathy with the wise
statesmanship of President Coolidge
and the same policies for which he
stands." At the same time came word
from Atlantic City, N. J., that John
Barrett, former Minister to Argentina
and Slam, who had announced his
tentative candidacy for Senator
Dale's seat had withdrawn in favor
of Mr. Stickney.

The present Senator has differed
sharply with the Administration on
several important pieces of legisla-
tion. One of the most notable in-
stances of party defection was his
vote to override the presidential veto
of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

"Considerations which would ap-
peal to any loyal Vermonter," have
led him to change his mind after
consistent refusals to be a candi-
date at the September primaries,
the former Governor said.

"Because I believe in Calvin Cool-
idge and in the greatness of his work
for good government and world con-
struction, I am willing to make this
fight."

Mr. Stickney long has been close
to the President. He is said to share
with the Attorney-General Mr. Cool-
idge's implicit confidence. He has
been a lifelong intimate of the Cool-
idge family.

In his statement of withdrawal Mr.
Barrett declared his wish to avoid
"distraction of President Coolidge's
strength in Vermont as is being done
in other states by multiplicity of so-
called Coolidge candidates."

CUBAN RAIL SERVICE RESUMED

HAVANA, May 17 (AP).—Officials
of the Cuba Railroad have announced
that normal service has been re-
sumed, following military occupa-
tion of Camaguey and Oriente Pro-
vinces. Many strikers have returned
to their posts. A general meeting of
the railway brotherhood, scheduled
to be held in Camaguey, has been
suspended because of the military
occupation of the city.

PERET RESUMES
DEBT DISCUSSIONCaillaux Agreement With
Winston Churchill Is
Accepted 'in Principle'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 17.—The French Finance Minister, Raoul Peret, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, met this afternoon to resume discussions on the payment of the Anglo-French debt. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high French authority that M. Peret has accepted "in principle" the agreement reached with Mr. Churchill by his predecessor, Joseph Caillaux. This fixed the ultimate annuities to be paid by France at £12,500,000.

But a number of important points were still unsettled, including the size of the annuities to be paid in the earlier stages, and the British authorities do not rule out the possibility of a reduction of the full annuities below the Caillaux figure in return for a sufficiently large payment in the years before the payments reach their maximum.

France has already undertaken to pay Great Britain £4,000,000 during the current year, this being two-thirds of what France pays the United States during the first year. Italy, whose actual debt to Britain is larger than the French, pays only £2,000,000 this year, rising to £4,500,000 in a full year. Italy has also obtained a gradual repayment of £22,000,000 gold deposited in the Bank of England during the war, and it is expected the French will attempt to have a similar provision included in the settlement, as their deposits with the Bank of England amounted to £53,000,000.

M. Caillaux's agreement with Britain provided for all payments to be made on the sole responsibility of France, whether or not German reparations continued to be paid. This stipulation is expected to be retained in any agreement between M. Peret and Mr. Churchill, especially since there is no "safeguarding" clause in the Franco-American agreement.

But there appears no insuperable objection in British circles to including a provision in the settlement deferring till the following year the payment of any particular annuity if it should be obvious that French finances are unable to stand the strain of making payments at the proper date.

JUGOSLAV CABINET
SUSTAINS DEFEATNikola Pasichich's Son Is In-
volved in Overthrow

By Special Cable
BELGRADE, May 17.—The Ouzonovitch Government was overthrown after a stormy sitting of Parliament which lasted all night. The Opposition accused Nikola Pasichich's son of making illegal profits out of state purchases. It demanded that the matter, together with charges of corruption against other persons, should be investigated. At the same time it demanded the passage of the law against graft.

The Government agreed, but the difference between its proposal and that of the Opposition consisted chiefly in the fact that the Radicals wanted the inquiry finished within six months and the Opposition within two. The Government polled 127 votes and the Opposition 150. All the Radicals voted with the Opposition, although the Government is a coalition of Radicals and Radichichs.

FOREIGN TRAVEL GAINS
10 PER CENT DURING 1925

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Passenger traffic through American ports increased more than 10 per cent last year, as compared with 1924, passengers carried totaling 1,670,579 as against 1,514,323, the Shipping Board's bureau of research has reported. The inbound movement showed the largest gain, from 776,567 to 888,555, or 14 per cent, while the outbound increased a little more than 6 per cent.

More than 92 per cent of the total movement was between American ports and foreign countries, 51 per cent being classed as overseas freight, and 42 per cent as near-by foreign, while vessels plying to and from the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, carried slightly more than 6 per cent and vessels in inter-coastal business about 1 per cent. About 58 per cent of the passengers traveled first class, 20 per cent second class, and 22 per cent third class.

BEAUX ART INSTITUTE
ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15.—In the last contest of the season at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, at No. 126 East Seventy-fifth Street, two Cooper Union students received medals and one received honorable mention, according to announcement by the American Institute of Architects with offices at No. 333 Fourth Avenue. Twenty-one drawings were submitted. The judges included both mural painters and architects. All Cooper Union winners are students of de-

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Choice Groceries
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relative and pictorial composition in the Night School of Art.
Louise Brann of Mount Vernon, a night and day student at Cooper Union, won a first medal; Emmett Smith of 1947 Broadway, was the winner of a second medal; Margery A. Stocking, No. 217 Quincey Street, Brooklyn, and Maude E. Helsner, 211 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, both of whom had won first medals in contests of the Beaux Arts Architects, received first mention. Miss Helsner has received a special Cooper Union scholarship of \$1200 to enable her to study abroad for a year. Rosalind Morley of No. 114 Washington Place, and Maurice Kursh of No. 4 East Twenty-ninth Street, winners of honors in other Beaux Arts contests, received second mention.

WORLD STUDENT
PARLEY ENDSMarked Improvement Seen
in Brotherhood of Christian
Federation Members

By Special Cable
KOSTENETZ, Bulgaria, May 17.—Here within the sound of Bulgaria's largest waterfall, in a beautiful summer resort, the final session of the sixth annual conference of the World Student Christian Federation was held yesterday. For six days, more than 60 delegates from all the countries of southeast and eastern Europe have happily fraternized, Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Rumanians, Hungarians and other nations, discussing such questions as religion and social problems, religion and nationalism, religion and the inner life.

While Belgrade and Bucharest papers have been publishing unverified reports of alleged activities of Bulgarian bands in Serbia and Rumania, Christian students from these lands have been discussing the means of bringing about mutual understanding and good will.

Every day a feature was Bible study in Russian, German and French. On Saturday the delegates went on an excursion through the mountains, all participating in a spirit of comradeship. H. L. Henriod, general secretary of the World Federation, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the conferences held in Austria, Hungary, Poland and Rumania had brought about a marked improvement in brotherhood among students. The federation has 300,000 members in 40 countries.

Mr. Henriod finds university students more idealistic and closer to the masses than formerly, with a decided trend toward Christian living during the last five years. The Copenhagen conference, he said, helped to rehabilitate the church. All the delegates were pleased with the time and money that is now spent in France on military armaments.

"BILLY" SUNDAY: "Try praising your wife, even if it does frighten her at first."

SIR HARRY LAUDER: "The singer is a complete failure if the listener cannot hear what he is saying, and this no matter how lavishly nature may be in supplying the voice."

SENATOR SHEPPARD: "The bartender and saloon keeper have departed soon to be followed by the bootlegger and rumrunner."

HAYWARD KENDALL: "What the big mongrel cities think is on their mind. What American America thinks is another."

W. B. MAXWELL: "The only real crime is not to live to the full."

TARGUM WINS EDITORIAL PRIZE
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17 (AP).—Rutgers University has been notified that the Targum, its undergraduate paper, has been awarded the lowest copy offered by the Intercollegiate Newspaper Association for the best editorial appearing during the year in a member publication. The award was made at the annual convention of the association held at Swarthmore.

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
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Arthur Langhans
FLORIST

MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY
ASSOCIATION
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

15,000 CLUB WOMEN TO HEAR
DISCUSSION OF WORLD PROBLEMSFederation Plans Biggest Convention at Atlantic City
May 24—Home, State and Nation, Topics

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 17.—On the Atlantic City steel pier will be held, from May 24 to June 5, the eighteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, bringing together over 15,000 club members from every state and many foreign countries for a 10 days' discussion of women's part in American life and in world affairs.

The American home, as the keystone of the Republic, is the underlying theme of the convention. From discussion of the more intimate aspects of home life, such as improvement of home equipment, education

Franklin White, first vice-president of the federation, will also report on the results of a nation-wide survey of criminal jurisdiction courts recently initiated for the purpose of acquainting the public with the actual results of criminal court procedure in suppression of crime. The federation has been active in prison reform, and will be called upon at the biennial meeting to pledge support for the Cooper bill, now before Congress, which would abolish the contract labor system in prisons by subjecting prison-made goods to the laws of the states into which they are sent. On May 27 the division of problems of delinquency, under Miss Julia Jaf-



Top, Left—Mrs. Edward Franklin White, First Vice-President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Chairman of the Division of Law Enforcement (Photo by Underwood & Underwood).
Top, Right—Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, President of General Federation of Women's Clubs. Bottom—Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, Chairman of the Department of the American Home.

of the child, and betterment of living standards among the foreign born, the convention will broaden into a forum on national problems of law enforcement, conservation of natural resources, industrial relations, and foreign policies.

Advance reports from state clubs indicate that all records for attendance will be broken. Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the federation, and other officials believe it will be the most important gathering of women ever held in this country, not only from the combined power of women voters represented by the delegates, but from the wide scope and significance of the issues before the convention.

Officials to Attend
High Government officials head the list of speakers, among them Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant Attorney-General; Dr. John T. G. Reynolds of Paducah, Ky., has been announced by the Kentucky clubs as a candidate for treasurer, and Miss Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., has the support of Massachusetts, as a candidate for recording secretary.

Mrs. Jean Allard Jeanson of Denver, Colo., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, first vice-president, and Miss Florence Dibert of Johnston, Pa., second vice-president, have announced their candidacy for re-election to these offices and are so far unopposed.

Lower Cotton Rates Demanded by South
DALLAS, Tex., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Attempting to relieve the cotton farmer of what is claimed to be an unjust burden in the way of freight rates, the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association is completing plans to file an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of 20 per cent in all cotton rates, it is announced by C. K. Bullard, general counsel.

For the conservation, development of natural resources, with special emphasis upon the proposed Colorado River project and the St. Lawrence waterway, and protection of scenic beauties from encroachment of commercial interests are outstanding subjects for discussion on "Education Day," June 2.

Mrs. Wilbur W. Millar of Akron, O., as chairman of the division of conservation of natural resources, will open the discussion with a report of the work of her division which has for its objects the awakening of public interest in a national conservation program, development of scientific research to develop substitutes for natural products which are in danger of depletion, and promotion of legislation to protect and preserve natural resources. The division has actively supported federal legislation for establishment of wild life and game refuges, and has opposed efforts of lumber and power interests to secure national forest lands for private gain.

Limit on Billboards
Mrs. Millar will propose indorsement of state legislation to remove overhead wires and cables and to limit erection of advertising billboards along public highways. The campaign for the spread of "Outdoor Good Manners," which originated with the conservation division, has brought indorsement from thousands of citizens, and will be carried on with renewed effort during the next year. The division is also working for extension of the public parks system, under the slogan, "A State Park Every One Hundred Miles, and a County Park in Every County."

Members of the federation are asked to work for state legislation

to increase the study of birds and wild flowers in public schools, and to penalize the wanton destruction of plants and flowers which has brood certain species to the verge of extinction.

Club women will be called upon to stand behind the campaign to eliminate the use of the steel trap in the capture of fur-bearing animals, now being carried on by the Anti-Steel Trap League.

Music and Fine Arts
The progress of American art, literature and music will be featured on Fine Arts Day, May 29, with Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the department of fine arts, presiding.

How to put into effect its slogan of "Publicity for good books, but no publicity for bad ones," compilation of state bibliographies to increase appreciation and knowledge of native American writers and to foster creative literary output, and support for national observance of Drama Week and Children's Book Week will be discussed in the report of the literature division, of which Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado Springs is chairman.

The influence of music on American life and the important contribution of American women composers will receive special recognition. The slogan, "Make good music popular and popular music good," has been adopted by the division of music, headed by Mrs. Marx E. Oberdorfer. Her plans for musical events during the biennial feature the work of women composers, and many of these will be the guests of the federation. Four operas written by American women will be produced, music by Mrs. H. A. Beach and by Susan Dyer will be played by American musicians, and the daily programs will be opened by group singing, in which American compositions are featured.

The closing day of the convention, June 4, is to be devoted to problems of direct interest to the home-maker. The report of the department of the American home, of which Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of College Station, Tex., is chairman, will outline the objectives of the federation's work for raising the standards of American home life.

Mrs. Sherman is unopposed for re-election as president and it is understood that her administration will be extended for two more years. There is much interest among the delegates, however, over elections to the offices of treasurer and recording secretary.

Important Announcement
to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
The 50th Anniversary Bible
(Companion Edition) in
MAROON LEATHER \$5.95
(Persian (Morocco) BINDING)
Is Still to Be Had at the Special Price of
This beautiful Anniversary Bible in companion binding and size, 4x6 1/2 in., can be supplied in large or small quantities. It is printed in large clear type, on India paper, with gilt edges. It is light in weight and just the Bible for easy handling and reading. Orders for five or more will be filled at the special price of \$1.99 per copy, delivery charges prepaid by us. If the extra convenience of the thumb index edition is desired, add 50 cents per copy. Names stamped in pure gold on front cover for gift purposes, 50 cents.

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By Elevated Roads
To Ninth Street Station
8 minutes from Lackawanna station, Hoboken
8 minutes from Erie Station, Jersey City
14 minutes from Summit Avenue, Jersey City
28 minutes from Park Place, Newark

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VANGUARD OF HOTEL FORCES VIEW EXHIBITS IN PRIVATE

More Than 2000 Admitted to Mechanics Building to Look Over Display Incidental to Business of Innkeeping

The vanguard of the New England hotel men who are to visit Boston this week nearly 2000 strong were admitted to Mechanics Building this afternoon to view the displays of all industries contributing commodities to the hotel business.

Food, furniture, bedding, china, hardware, wall finishes, refrigerators, stoves, all were on exhibition in most attractive arrangement. The New England Hotel Men's Exposition, vying with those of New York and Atlantic City, will continue throughout the week, and beginning tomorrow will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

On Wednesday evening, from 6 to 8, a free dinner, consisting of baked beans, brown bread, fish balls and coffee, will be served to every visitor to the exposition. This is a new feature, and will be donated by the members of the City of Boston Hotel Association.

The chefs of New England hotels will have a dance and buffet in the Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, on Friday evening, at 10:30. This dance is also open to the assistants who aided the chefs in preparing the display in the Salon of Culinary Art. At this time the cups and medals will be awarded to the winners of the culinary art contest. An additional cup was donated by Charles Champion, president of the Society Culinaire Philanthropique of New York.

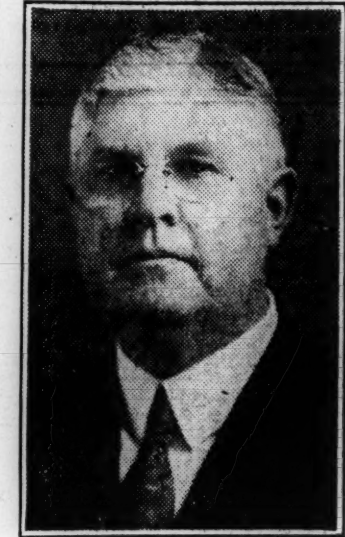
Stewards to Have Night Hotel stewards will have a special night Wednesday, when a large attendance is expected from the International Stewards Association of which Thomas Jones of the Harvard Club, joint chairman of the Culinary Art Committee, is national president. The entertainment to the hotel men begins at 1 p. m. Monday, with a luncheon at the Hotel Vendome. Principals of exhibits are also invited to this affair.

On Tuesday at 8 p. m. all visiting

and resident hotel ladies are to be entertained at the Wilbur Theater, to see "The Green Hat." This party is given with the compliments of the Chester I. Campbell Organization. Following the theater there is a supper dance at the Hotel Somerset to which all visiting and resident hotel men and their ladies are invited.

The Egyptian Room of the Hotel Brunswick will be the scene of a luncheon at 1 p. m. Wednesday, to all visiting hotel men and their ladies. On Thursday at 2 p. m. the Georgian Cafeteria will give a luncheon to all visiting hotel men and members of the New England Association. Thursday, at 7 p. m. the grand annual banquet will take place at the Copley Plaza.

Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset



FRANK C. HALL, President Hotel Men's Association.



ARTHUR L. RACE, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

set is chairman of the executive committee of the New England Hotel Men's Association and Arthur L. Race of the Copley-Plaza is chairman of the exhibition committee. These men and their assistants, working together with the Chester I. Campbell organization are responsible for the success of the exposition which is nearly twice as large as last year's and at which a very large attendance during the week is certain.

Each day of the week has been given a name designated in honor of the association which is to be featured in that day's program. Today is "City of Boston Hotel Association Day"; tomorrow night, "Greater Boston Night"; Wednesday, "Massachusetts Night"; Thursday, "New England Day"; Thursday night, "International Geneva Association Night"; Friday, "New England Resorts Day"; and Friday night, "Chefs' Night."

The only features so far announced for Saturday's program are the daily moving pictures at 2 p. m. in Talbot Hall, and an informal gathering of members of committees and exhibitors at 7 p. m.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR EUROPE

James J. Phelan Is Well Pleased With Italian Improvement

NEW YORK, May 17.—James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks, recently returned from a three months' trip abroad very much pleased with the European outlook. Mr. Phelan visited France, Italy, England and Spain. In discussing his trip, Mr. Phelan said:

"While the trip abroad was primarily one of pleasure and rest, I could not help looking into affairs from a political, economical and financial standpoint."

"Italy has made tremendous strides under Mussolini the last two years. The people of Italy are back of Mussolini wholeheartedly. Mussolini found Italy in a bad condition in many ways, but he has now established the country on a sound basis. Italy is working hard today, and showing the results of his administration economically and financially."

"France is prosperous, but the Government is poor. The real trouble with France is that she has too much politics of diverse parties and opinions, which makes it hard for any leader to bring about reforms to help her financially and otherwise. Many of France's leaders are men of marked ability, and are working night and day to help her. It may come sooner than we think, but correction of France must come through proper taxation."

"Germany is coming along nicely. I understand from bankers she is loaning money in both France and England. This is remarkable when it is considered that the Dawes plan has been in operation only a short time."

"England has also made much progress the last two years, especially in curing her unemployment situation. A number of her unemployed are now working under any circumstances. I was in England before the strike, and all were praying that the strike would not come, but they were making complete preparations to cope with it. Committees functioned perfectly when the strike did come, and its backbone was broken within 24 hours."

"The situation in the United States is very good. If we follow the policies laid down by the Administration, particularly one of economy, I cannot see anything ahead of us but good, sound business for a long time to come."

GOOD-WILL FORUM SPEAKERS NAMED

Speakers at the good-will supper conference, to be held at 6 Byron Street tomorrow, include Marcel F. Lichauco, a Filipino student at Harvard Law School; Matthew W. Bullock, Negro lawyer, Boston; Thomas Que Harrison of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace; R. G. Dominguez, Mexican Consul in Boston, and G. Y. Shill, a Chinese student at Harvard Law School.

The supper is to be given under auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Fellowship of Youth for Peace, for Democratic Control, Association for Abolish War and the Community Church of Boston.

TORONTO POSSESSES TWO FOREST SCHOOLS

TORONTO, Ont., May 14 (Special Correspondence).—This city possesses two forest schools which have recently opened their doors to approximately 350 children. At the High Park school the enrollment is 188. This park consists of 335 acres, of which the greater part is wooded. At Victoria Park, another beautiful open space, 151 pupils have registered. There are 11 classes in all. The program at the forest schools runs about as follows: 9 a. m., opening exercises, physical training; 9:30 a. m., refreshments (cocoa); 9:45 a. m., make beds; 10 a. m., class period; 11:30 a. m., organized play; 12 m., wash drill, hot dinner; 1 p. m., to bed for sleep; 3 p. m., organized play; 3:30 p. m., hot cocoa or milk; 3:45 p. m., class period; 4:30 p. m., dismissal; 4:50 to 5 p. m., special work for some pupils. On three days of the week the 9 to 10:30 period is physical training and on the other days it is a class period. Toronto's two forest schools were established for the benefit of undernourished pupils.

She Wears Her Medals With a Smile



MISS BETTY CHAPIN Honored by Both the Girl Scouts and by the Massachusetts Humane Society.

NEWTON CENTER GIRL WINS DOUBLE AWARD

Miss Betty Chapin Rescued Man From Water

The Girl Scout medal for valor and the Massachusetts Humane Society's award for bravery have both been given to Betty D. Chapin, 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Chapin of Newton Centre, for having been at hand when she was needed, rather than for having public notice thus paid to her efficiency and courage.

A man had gone swimming and had been caught beyond his depth. Children saw him disappear. Betty dove, fully clothed. Irving Warner Jr., 13 years old, towed a boat while Betty was searching, and had commandeered another manned by four children. Betty's bicycle was at hand and she rode it half a mile "in a hurry," she will say, for aid. She returned to the beach, saw care of the man under way, and sped home on her bicycle.

When one is 13 and comes home

with soaking wet clothes one must explain to one's mother. Else, so far as Betty was concerned, probably no news of the incident would have been had.

The Girl Scout award came close upon the heels of that of the Massachusetts Humane Society. The medals, characteristically, have spent most of the time since she was given them, tucked in a drawer out of sight. Not that she was not pleased, gratified, but the gratification is for having been at hand when she was needed, rather than for having public notice thus paid to her efficiency and courage.

Even a Queen Must See What It Is!



The Queen, Eunice Howard, Examines a Gift From the King, Esther Baldwin.

Screen Tests Sift Candidates for Entrance to Film School

Junior Players, Successful in Earlier Trials, Return With Record of Achievement in World of the Studios, to Encourage Present Aspirants

Junior players in the films to whom, a year ago, the world of the studios was apparently as unattainable as the ball was at sundown to Cinderella stood in the wings of the Metropolitan Theater today, and kept sympathetically apace with the feelings of five new candidate being given screen tests upon the stage with a morning audience to add verisimilitude to the world into which they were to enter.

Dorothy Nourse of Roxbury, Thelma Todd of Lawrence, Jeanne Morgan of Medford Hillside, and Claude Buchanan of Boston had been through it all a few months ago, when they took the tests which led them to the combination of romance and hard work they were to find in the school at the Famous Players studios in Long Island City. And so as Malcolm Harvey of Auburndale, Ethlyn Holzman, Brookline, Edward D. Reilly of Boston, Josephine Moore of Boston and Viola Schmidt of Allston listened attentively to the preliminary instructions of Director George Currie of the faculty of the Paramount School it was the eleven junior players who have come to Boston to appear in the studio tabloid incident to the showing of their film, "Punch and Judy," who best appreciated the exigencies of the test and whose appreciative and encouraging smiles spoke of wishing the new aspirants well.

For the junior players themselves this week is a homecoming, the first they have had since the exciting days

NATIONS ARE SHOWN NEED OF GOLDEN RULE

California Peace Dinner Stresses Its Application

RIVERSIDE, Calif., May 11 (Special Correspondence).—Complete recognition and application of the Golden Rule is as essential in international dealing as in individual transactions. This was the keynote of addresses delivered at the Mission Inn by several speakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Miller and Mrs. Alice Richardson acted as hosts to a group of prominent persons, including Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, president of University of Southern California; John Willis Baer, former president of Occidental College; the Right Rev. John J. Cantwell, bishop of the diocese of Los Angeles and San Diego of the Episcopal church; Dr. R. A. Milliken, head of the California Institute of Technology; Frank A. Vanderlip, banker; H. E. Baird, British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles; Chester Powell, publicist, and C. Ohashi of Los Angeles, Japanese Consul.

As toastmaster, Dr. von Kleinsmid said that the text of the evening might well be those words above the door of the Pan-American Building in Washington, which read: "God has made us neighbors. Let justice make us friends."

Mr. Ohashi expressed appreciation of his people for the virtues of this country, emphasizing the high regard in which Mr. Miller is held by Japanese.

BROMLEY LECTURES GIVEN BY DON MARQUIS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17 (Special).—Don Marquis, former columnist on the New York Evening Sun and New York Tribune, will lecture at Yale University this afternoon and Tuesday on "Journalism with Especial Reference to the Column."

This lectureship, founded in 1900 in memory of Isaac H. Bromley B. A. Yale 1853, for many years an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, provides for an annual course of lectures on journalism, literature, and public affairs. The first lectures on this foundation were given in 1900 by Whitelaw Reid, Frank A. Munsey, Bliss Perry, Hamilton Host and Richard Hooker have also given Bromley lectures.

SALEM DEBATORS ARRIVE SALEM, Mass., May 17.—The Salem High School debating team arrived home from Salem, Ore., last night and was met at the station by about 400 persons, including the Salem High School band.

JOGS THE MAYOR ON FREE SPEECH

J. S. Codman of Civil Liberties Union Requests Reply to Letter

Further effort was made at City Hall today to obtain a statement of policy from Mayor Nichols on what John S. Codman, Boston representative on the national committee of the Civil Liberties Union, characterized as "interference by city officials with the right of free speech and public assembly."

In another letter to the Mayor, a copy of which Mr. Codman made public this morning, he pointed out that as yet no reply had been received from his first communication of April 13, asking for Mr. Nichols' stand on the matter.

Mr. Codman writes: "On April 13 last there was addressed to you a letter signed by myself and 10 other citizens of Massachusetts in regard to the matter of interference by officials of the city of Boston with proposed public meetings in the city. On April 22 as no reply had been received, this letter was released to the press, and on April 23 it was reported in the newspapers that the letter had been duly received by you and that you would answer it, some of the papers quoting you as saying that you would answer immediately."

"I now desire to point out to you that this letter of April 13 still remains unanswered, and in fact its receipt has not even been acknowledged by you although a month has passed. In consideration of the importance of the subject may we not have the pleasure of hearing from you at once?"

"Copies of this letter are being sent to the press simultaneously with the delivery of the letter to you."

Mayor Nichols, when Mr. Codman's latest letter was brought to his attention, said that he had not answered the original communication, and declined to comment on Mr. Codman's renewed request, saying that he had not yet received it.

NEW LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL FOR COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP).—Establishment of a school of library science to open next fall at Columbia University is announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university.

The new school will absorb the training courses conducted by the New York City Public Library and the New York State School for Librarians at Albany, which originally was a part of Columbia University but which was transferred to Albany when Melvil Dewey, formerly librarian at Columbia, became head of the State Library in 1887. Dr. Charles C. Williamson, director of the Columbia libraries, will be director of the new school.

CAMP ATTENDANCE INCREASE REPORTED

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—More than 1,000 young people are expected to attend the 6000 summer camps in this country this summer. H. W. Gibson of Boston, boys' secretary, Y. M. C. A. in Massachusetts, president of the National Camp Directors' Association, announced today. Mr. Gibson said that interest in this phase of recreation was increasing constantly, the number of boys attending Y. M. C. A. camps alone having quadrupled in 10 years. These camps, sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., last year, while the Boy Scout camps numbered 259,702 attendants. Girl Scouts and Camp Fire girls contributed many thousands more while private camps took care of a large number of others.

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS ON VISIT TO AMERICA

MONTREAL, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—A commission of four hydro-electric engineers from Soviet Russia, including Mr. M. A. Markov, manager of the hydro-electrical department of the Dnieper River development, have arrived for a study tour of the principal electrical developments of this continent. The Dnieper project, which is a link in the super-power scheme planned by the Soviet Government in the Ukraine, and includes large inland navigation and irrigation plans, will cost about \$75,000,000. By means of the development the Black Sea will be linked to the German canal system.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES FEDERATE

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP).—More than 500 delegates representing Jewish educational organizations all over the United States formed the Association of Jewish Culture and Education at a meeting called by the Zionist organization of America. A program to be carried out by co-operation with existing educational organizations was adopted, provided for the fostering in American Jewish life of an appreciation of Jewish cultural values and better understanding of Jewish traditions and aspirations, and calling for active interest in the upbuilding of Palestine and the teaching of the Hebrew language and literature in the higher institutions of learning in America.

MEDICAL BILL SIGNED

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17 (Special).—Governor Smith has signed the Webb-Loomis bill, which will require every medical practitioner to register annually with the Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, thereby furnishing an official list of all licensed medical practitioners in the State.

GRECO-DUTCH TREATIES

By Special Cable. THE HAGUE, May 17.—The Foreign Office announces that the Netherlands Minister at Athens has signed a treaty by which the commercial relations between Greece and Holland are based on the most favored nation clause.

MAYOR NAMES NEW COMMITTEE

Asks Prominent Citizens to Act as Advisors for City's 300th Anniversary

Mayor Nichols, refusing to accept the resignations of the officers and members of the executive committee of the Boston Tercentenary Committee, today dissolved it and appointed all who had been named as members to serve on a new committee. The executive committee named follows: A. C. Ratschky, chairman; Henry V. Cunningham, Mrs. James M. Curley, Mrs. Curtis Guild, James B. Noyes, Richard S. Teeling, and Wellington Wells.

Explaining his action the Mayor said: "Whether the celebration is to be great or small, I deem it advantageous to have represented in the anniversary movement the distinguished men and women who have been identified with it. The machinery of organization thus far set up, however, appears to be so elaborate in character as to warrant proceedings upon the assumption that a very large amount of money will be necessary, whereas the proposed scope of the work to be done is quite indefinite inasmuch as suggestions have been made for an expenditure as high as \$20,000,000 and as low as \$100,000."

"I do not believe that further steps should be taken in organizing until after a thorough review of all suggestions presented up to this time and the formulation of a specific plan as to the kind of celebration we are to have and the ways and means of supporting it."

"Therefore, I have dissolved the Boston Tercentenary Committee and have appointed all who were named as members of it to serve on a new committee to be known as the Boston Three Hundred Anniversary Committee. I take pleasure in notifying them of their appointment upon this committee."

FRIGATE MODEL EXHIBITED

The Public Library has on exhibition during this month in the Venetian Alcove, beside the door to the Children's Room, a model of the U. S. Frigate Constitution. The model, which is placed there by the courtesy of Lieutenant-Commander Brandt, United States Navy, is nearly six feet in length. It was made for the Navy Department some years ago and has recently been exhibited at the New York Museum.

DR. LITTLE TO GIVE ADDRESSES

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 13 (Special Correspondence).—The commencement address at the University of Indiana will be delivered by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan. Dr. Little has accepted the invitation of the neighboring institution to speak to the graduates on June 8.

LOUISVILLE WOMEN WIN

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Women teachers in Louisville public schools won a tactical victory before the Board of Education, when the board agreed to the idea of "equal pay for equal

Courtesy and Reason, Not Fines, Checking Speeders in Colorado

Motorists Put on Their Honor to Observe Laws Give Officers Less Trouble Than Under Old System

PUEBLO, Colo., May 14 (Special Correspondence).—An "honor system" by which kindness instead of fear is employed in enforcing the traffic regulations on Pueblo County highways has proved highly effective after three months' operation, according to the board of county commissioners. Imagine a bright spring day, with the air zesty, and the birds singing as your motorcar spins along the highways. Thirty-five miles an hour! That's the speed limit. But oh, how that motor runs! A slight pressure on the foot throttle—the speedometer responds with a showing of 40, 45, maybe 50 miles an hour.

Put-put-put-put! From behind Roy P. Arnold, county traffic officer, brings up alongside. The speeder is stopped. A ticket to appear in the justice court? No, indeed. Instead the traffic officer politely tells the motorist that he, or she, has been exceeding the limit. A short explanation of the speed law and the necessity for it from the standpoint of mutual protection, is made. The officer then asks the driver and occupants to co-operate in making the highways safe. Tourists, who drive to and through Colorado by the thousands every summer, are also stopped when they exceed the speed limit of 35 miles an hour. Instead of handing them tickets to appear in justice courts, Officer Arnold gives them a copy of the traffic code and literature on the attractions of the State. After a friendly talk with the tourists the officer gives them the condition of the highways, the distance to the next city and any other information they may need. He even guides strings of tourists as far as his duty takes him.

Classic Pageantry Mirrored in Quiet Pool



EMERSON COLLEGE DANCERS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD Left to Right—Elizabeth Wellington, Margaret Kelley, Olive Holmes, Evelyn Jensen, Vinnie Lindergran, Ruth Day, Anne Watson, Vera Culp.

Poetic Dance and Pantomime Enliven Library's Cloisters

Emerson College of Oratory Presents Pageantry in Lighter Vein—Children's Theater Carries "Punch and Judy" Into Home of Books

The columned courtyard of the Boston Public Library, with its quiet pool for impressionable mirror was background for members of the Emerson College of Oratory as they traversed a cycle of poetic dances and pantomime in the first of a series of anti-communement events. Folks visiting the library to inspect its famous murals or to read in one and another of the quiet rooms paused to watch from small balconies and the narrow aisles left for passage between rows of spectators who knew that for the third time students would have the privilege of using the courtyard for their stage.

No invitations were sent out. It was to have been purely a school event, taking place in such an ideal setting by courtesy of the library officials. Children's Theatre groups traversed the amusing fantasies of "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Punch and Judy," "How Fussy in Boots Fooled the King" and other light tales. Elder students of the school borrowed from the Russian and from Spain, from the rainbow varieties of nature and many another field of interest for their varied program. All the costumes were made by the students themselves, under the direction of Daniel Brewster, who is in charge of costume and scenic design at the school, and Miss Ethel Bailey, director of the children's theater, was chairman of the costume parade. It was a pleasant and softly brilliant interlude in the more somber round of library activity. Such library assistants as could be borrowed from the quiet rooms to the courtyard reflected of butterflies and children gaily caparisoned upon the shimmering face of the pool. Fragmentary music helped illusion. The exercises were at once informal and studiously skilled. Teachers looked on from the corner and that in the smooth progression of costumed figures given back to them by the mirror of the pool they saw the sum of their labors of teaching.

All the participants, mindful of the perfect setting loaned them and of an inner joy in their own share in such charming presentation, were enthusiastic. And library officials were secure in the belief that perhaps no better use could be made of the courtyard of the library than this.

MAYOR NICHOLS HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WAGES

Mayor Nichols held another conference today with a committee representing the Boston Central Labor Union of which P. Harry Jennings is chairman, which asked him what his decision will be in regard to the request from the union that the wages of machinists, stationary engineers and women employees of the city of Boston be increased. The amount of the requested increase has not been stated.

Mayor Nichols told the committee that any such course would require his sending to the City Council a supplementary budget of expenditures. He told the committee that while he would not refuse to consider wage increases at this time the fact that the laborers have received 50-cent increases by the day adds \$50,000 to the payroll this year and probably \$500,000 next year.

CHICAGO GREETST
BOSTON SPECIAL

Boston & Maine's New Train
"The Minute Man" Has
Triumphant Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17—Another step in advertising New England's industrial and commercial advantages was signaled by the arrival here of "The Minute Man," fast, new Boston & Maine train, on its initial trip from Boston.

Carrying a group of prominent New England business men, representatives of Governors and Mayors, railroad officials and newspapermen prepared to sell New England to the middle west, the train reached LaSalle Street station at 4 p. m. yesterday as a part of the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, just 26 hours from Boston.

A day was devoted to advertising New England's industries, scenic attractions and business possibilities, commencing with a call on William E. Dever, Mayor, followed by the Manufacturers' Association at the Blackstone Hotel.

Traveling through the beautiful Deerfield Valley after passing Fitchburg, the route of "The Minute Man" is by way of Greenfield, North Adams, Hoosac Tunnel, Williamstown, Troy and Albany, where the train passes on to the New York Central.

Notables Take Trip
Between Boston and Troy, the 190-mile run is made in five hours, the fastest time by any route between Boston and the Hudson River. The train consisted of club car, two sleepers, parlor and dining cars to Troy and coaches, eight cars in all.

Along the route, crowds greeted the train at stations which benefit by the fast western service, the first that the B. & M. has operated since early in the war. At North Adams, the 110-piece Boys' and Girls' High School Band was waiting on the platform.

Among those making the trip are the following: Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State of Massachusetts; Hobart Pillsbury, Secretary of State of New Hampshire; Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey of Maine; Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council; Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; Philip R. Shaw, president of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, representing Ralph O. Brewster, Governor; D. D. Tuttle, executive secretary, State of New Hampshire Publicity Bureau.

With them were the following officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad: Gerrit Fort, vice-president; W. O. Wright, general passenger agent; T. F. Joyce, publicity manager; C. F. Palmer, New England passenger agent; George F. Kane, traveling passenger agent, at Chicago.

Welcomed at Luncheon
At the luncheon welcoming addresses were made followed by responses from New England visitors, including Mr. Fort and Mrs. Pillsbury. "The Minute Man" is described by Mr. Fort as "an expression of New England's desire to establish new contacts with that great section. The co-operation of the New York Central Lines in permitting 'The Minute Man' to be operated in association with its track 'Lake Shore Limited' made the service possible."

Known as the "Hoosac Tunnel Route" before the exigencies of wartime limited operation of this city is revived for through service to the West as an expression of New England's desire to establish new contacts with that great section. The co-operation of the New York Central Lines in permitting "The Minute Man" to be operated in association with its track "Lake Shore Limited" made the service possible.

CHICAGO LIGHTHOUSE
PLANNING EXTENSION

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17—A permanent building to replace the present portable rooms where the Chicago Lighthouse gives occupational training to blind people of this city is planned to extend opportunities of the institution to an estimated 2000 men and women who need them. Friends of the institution have subscribed \$40,000 of a total \$50,000 needed for this purpose. The site is owned by the city of Chicago.

Last year, 95 men and women trained in lighthouse classes earned \$105,565 in occupations found for them by the placement department.

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said Miss Edith L. Swift, executive director. The average earning capacity of a graduate from a finger training class here is \$1000, she noted. "They are happy, self-supporting, self-respecting members of the community," Miss Swift continued. "We want to increase their numbers."

PRINTING HOUSE
CRAFTSMEN MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Delegates to the sixth semi-annual convention of the New England Association of Printing House Craftsmen's Clubs made a tour of inspection of paper mills in this district today. At the banquet yesterday afternoon, M. S. Sherman, editor of the Springfield Union, spoke on "Ben Franklin, a Master Craftsman"; James H. Mulcare, counsel for the Connecticut Valley Club, spoke on the association's motto, "Share Your Knowledge," and John J. White, former Mayor of Holyoke and New England district representative of the clubs, spoke on "Why I Remain One."

Charles A. H. Lawton of Worcester has been elected president of the association, succeeding Charles B. Potter of this city.

CHILDREN NAME ROGER
WILLIAMS PARK BEARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17 (Special)—Jeremiah Triggs, superintendent of parks, who is happiest when he can make grass grow where tin can, has extended his thanks to the school children of Greater Providence for naming the bears at Roger Williams Park. Mr. Triggs was overwhelmed with the task of selecting suitable names. Such names as "Mutt" and "Jeff" were rejected early, and after a week's pouring of mail from school children the four bears have been officially named "Roger," "Betsey," "Rhody," and "Trixie," which were considered most popular and most appropriate of the names submitted by the young folk.

Incidentally, the coming of the bears has increased attendance at the park beyond all previous estimates.

ATHLETICS AND PROHIBITION
INSEPARABLE, MR. STAGG SAYS

Strong Indorsement of Campaign for Enforcement Given
at Chicago Woman's Club Conference—Dry Law's
Benefit to Colleges Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17—Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director of the University of Chicago, internationally known as an authority on football, gave the full force of his 32 years of coaching experience to a team in behalf of prohibition enforcement here.

"Why shouldn't we fight for what we've got and for what we can give our boys and girls in the future?" he demanded of a conference of men and women gathered at the call of the Chicago Woman's Club to consider means of better enforcement of the law. His talk had the vigor of a coach talking to a team about to face a keen struggle. Yet his attitude was that of one who was simply doing his duty as a citizen, aware of the evils of the old regime, the benefits of the new.

Nation Making Progress
"Why should we be discouraged because we haven't got everything done?" he continued. "Yet men and women all over the country are wobbly because everything connected with the liquor traffic has not stopped immediately. There is no reason for being wobbly on this question. We are making progress in spite of the fact that some of our leading newspapers are not backing the law, and are even encouraging its violation."

"We've got to keep everlastingly fighting. We can't possibly achieve without it."

"You women put over this reform, you and millions of other women. You've got to keep it there."

Mr. Stagg paid tribute to Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World W. C. T. U. and the crusaders of the early movement for their large share in the temperance movement.

Thomas Robinson, swimming coach of Northwestern University, who has a record of greatest number of winning teams in the Intercollegiate Conference, told the meeting he represented a group of professional men numbering 100,000, working for prohibition.

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COAL INDUSTRY INTERVENTION
OPPOSED BY HERBERT HOOVER

Disfavors Federal Interference Except in Emergency—
Outlines Program for Government Supervision Should
House Committee Desire Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 15—Governmental intervention in the coal industry in any form, either by compulsory regulation, subsidy or ownership, except in emergencies, and then only as a temporary expedient, was opposed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an appearance before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which brought to a close its public deliberations on the issue of such legislation.

The Commerce Secretary although outlining a program of government supervision emphasized that he did not wish to make known his ideas of such direction, should the committee determine to enact legislation. He completed his suggestions with a strong plea that should legislation be deemed necessary that action thereon be withheld until next session of Congress to allow the industry a trial period in which it might deal with its problems as it is attempting to do.

Mr. Hoover's suggestions for legislation followed closely the provisions contained in the Copeland bill, that has been referred to the Senate with a recommendation for enactment by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. His plan differs from the Copeland measure in the degree of permanence of governmental interference. The Copeland Act would establish permanent agencies of indefinite existence while a statute evolved from the Hoover recommendations would establish temporary or emergency agencies.

Mr. Hoover's plan
The three features of Mr. Hoover's plan were:

Establishment of a fact-finding service within the industry itself, its conclusions to be checked by governmental supervision.

Establishment of an emergency mediation board.

In case of cessation of mining, au-

thorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain and distribute coal.

The Copeland bill would establish a permanent fact-finding commission, appointed by the President, give the President authority to appoint a mediation board, and in the event of a strike or lockout empower the Executive to appoint a coal administrator.

Mr. Hoover explained that the reason he did not favor granting the President power of mediation and control in an emergency was that in the event of a strike in union mines would be sufficient to supply all the essential service needs of the country. Government ownership was tersely rejected by Mr. Hoover.

"I dismiss Government ownership and operation," he declared, "as a calamity to workers, consumers, and Government. What we must hope for is a greater vision of leadership in the industry to the correction of its own difficulties."

"Too Many Mines"
"A summary of the fundamental facts of the bituminous coal industry will show that they center around two main causes—too many mines and the seasonal character of the industry."

"There are about 9000 different mines in about 90 different districts, probably 5000 operators, having a total production capacity of 900,000,000 annual tons, against a maximum requirement of 400,000,000 tons annually. There are about 620,000 men employed in the industry, which is about 200,000 more than would be necessary if the required portion of the mines were employed to their utmost capacity."

"Taking the last three years as a whole, the great majority of bituminous mine operators have sold their coal at less than cost. Some of them made an extra margin during the anthracite strike, but they lost heavily both before and since. In the long run, the anthracite industry must compete with bituminous coal and substitutes such as coke, gas and oil."

In my view, this competition with the anthracite field will be even more sharp in the future than in the past.

Power of Public
"I believe it desirable that a mediation board should not be permanent, but of emergency order, as it is best to bring new minds and new men on the scene in such emergencies."

"The various forces in motion are making for greater stability in the industry," concluded Mr. Hoover. "Regulation of prices, profits, the right to produce, or wages, would not secure cheaper coal for the consumer, but they lost heavily both before and since. In the long run, the anthracite industry must compete with bituminous coal and substitutes such as coke, gas and oil."

"Well-informed public opinion must be looked to, to keep the peace in the coal industry. Public opinion has backed the mine workers' organization in their long fight for better working and living conditions, but public opinion does not support the union in the threat of using economic force to win its ends."

HUNDREDS OF BIRD
HOUSES ARE OCCUPIED

CHARLESTOWN, R. I., May 17 (Special)—No vacant tenements were found among the hundreds of houses at the Kimball Bird Sanctuary on Saturday at the third field day of the Rhode Island Audubon Society. It was reported that "everybody was at home" in the bird houses. To make it felt conclusively that everybody within the confines of the big tract might be "at home" with perfect confidence, a wild deer strolled leisurely down through the grounds while the 80 members of the society were at luncheon; vaulted hedges and fences and drank at the lake without alarm.

Mrs. L. B. Kenyon of Bradford, Mass., who has been visiting at the Kimball Bird Sanctuary, said that she had seen hundreds of birds in the bird houses. She said that she had seen hundreds of birds in the bird houses. She said that she had seen hundreds of birds in the bird houses.

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walking to the meeting, counted by sight nearly 40 specimens of birds in the sanctuary and heard many more. Mrs. Samuel Brown of Edgewood contributed a revolving feeding station to the comfort of wild life there.

FOREIGN TRADE
SPEAKERS NAMED

Program Announced for New
England Conference

Export fundamentals comprise an important phase of the New England Foreign Trade Conference, to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, May 28 and 29, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Export Club, it was announced today. The New England Export Club has jurisdiction over this branch of the convention.

B. C. Johnson, president of the club is to be the leader of this session for the first day and the following speakers will lead discussions on the general topic, "What to Sell and Where to Sell It": V. E. Parmenter, export manager of the Denison Manufacturing Company, on "Analysis of Product and Market"; Harvey A. Sweetser, district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "Sources of Information," and E. H. Allen, treasurer of the President Exporters' Club, on "Channels of Distribution."

J. H. Reddy, export manager of the Lovell & Covey Company, is to be the session leader for the second day's morning program, on the general topic of "How to Export." Order Speakers are to be W. M. McKim, combination export manager, Cambridge, on "Office Documentation"; A. J. Kelley, Boston manager of D. C. Andrews & Co., on "Freight Forwarding"; and C. J. Mooney, export manager of Firestone-Apsley Rubber Company of Hudson, Mass., on "Packing Considerations."

In the afternoon of the second day, the general topic is to be, "Where to Secure Payment," with the following speakers: R. B. Currier, export manager of the Currier-Warner Manufacturing Company, on "Credit Investigation"; H. C. McDuffie, assistant manager in the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston, on "Drafts and Collections," and Guy H. Nason, export manager of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on "Service and Follow-Up."

WELLESLEY NAMES DELEGATE
WELLESLEY, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Prof. Edward E. Curtis of the department of history has been appointed official delegate of Wellesley College to attend the centenary celebration of the first Pan-American Congress, to be held in Panama, from June 18 to 25. All the prominent educational institutions and learned societies, as well as the governments of North and South America, have been asked to send representatives.

Ellsworth, Wis.

Special Correspondence
ILLUSTRATIVE of the "new competition" in the field of community or "country" journalism, was a recent issue of the Pierce County Herald, published here. Reports reached the office of the rival paper, the Ellsworth Record, that H.

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Buffalo, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
ONE who has been trying to
learn the art of saying "Thank
you" spent a very enjoyable
evening at a motion picture theater.

All the pictures shown were of a very high character, and the courtesy extended by the employees made one feel at home.

The following week, the family again attended this theater. One member asked the name of the manager at the box office, with the intention of writing him a letter telling him how much they had enjoyed the hospitality of his theater. On going upstairs, they met a man and inquired if he was the manager, and he replied, "I am not, but he manager is in his office; would you like to speak to him?" They answered, "No, not specially, but we had just wanted to say 'Thank you' to him for the enjoyable evening that we had here last week."

About a month or so later, this family attended this theater again, taking with them a relative. Being rather late for the first show, they found the theater crowded, and it would be necessary for them to sit in the last row in the balcony. Just as they started up the steps, a man stepped up to them, and said, "You are the ones who came to me some time ago and told me how much you appreciated our courtesies. It helped me. Now I want to do something for you."

And he gave them all box seats.

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F. Doolittle, publisher of the Herald, had been temporarily incapacitated from attending to his office and publishing duties, and that it looked as if it would be impossible to get out the regular weekly issue of the Herald and attend to the other work which goes with the usual country newspaper and printing plant.

Oscar A. Hall, publisher of the Record, immediately made an extra effort to finish the work on hand in his plant, and then summoned his staff to go to the office of Mr. Doolittle, and the Herald was printed by the Record staff, and with no noticeable delay.

Few, if any, of the subscribers of either paper knew of this extraordinary courtesy until, a week later, Mr. Doolittle made grateful acknowledgment in his columns.

Mr. Doolittle pointed out that but a few short years ago such co-operation as he had received would hardly have been thought of as possible, much less as probable; and he saw in it a valuable lesson as well as an indication of the "new competition"—the "competition of co-operation."

FOGG ART MUSEUM
LECTURES LISTED

Two illustrated lectures at Harvard this week will be thrown open to the public as well as to members of the university, it was announced at the Fogg Art Museum.

Prof. Kirsopp Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history, will speak in the museum at 4:30 on Thursday on "The Monasteries of Mt. Athos and Patmos." On Friday at the same hour, C. Reginald Grundy, editor of the *Annals of the*

Prints of Historical Value Adorn New County Hall in Westminster

Where Chaises Lumbered Past Green Meadows Motors Roll Smoothly by London's Tall Buildings

Special Correspondence
IN ONE of those delightful speeches with which the Earl of Rosebery used to charm the ears of Londoners a couple of decades ago, he spoke of the welcome relief to the eye, and the coming of a new train of thought, that might arise from the sight of a commemorative tablet on the house where a famous man had once lived. The tablet, one might say, was an introduction to the man, and a key both to his life and to the period in which he lived. If this be true of a mere encaustic slab on the walls of a dumb building, how much truer it is of the prints with which the London County Council, with commendable respect for the past history of the great metropolis, are adorning the walls of the new county hall across the river at Westminster. Not for the edification of members alone, but for the enjoyment of all citizens who care to visit the hall on Saturdays and there take pride in their heritage.

A couple of prints illustrative of London 100 years ago have just been added to the collection. One of them shows Tyburn Turnpike and a view of Park Lane from the entrance to Oxford Street. The other shows the pillory at Charing Cross. Both of them are from original drawings by Rawlins, who has depicted the life of his day with Hogarthian fidelity, but with less of the coarseness, shall we say, of the master realist. Both of them recall a condition of affairs that happily has passed entirely away.

Tyburn Turnpike
Take the Tyburn picture first. The evil associations connected with the public executions—a few years before removed to Newgate—were then beginning to pass away, and Tyburnia was about to be the fashionable air and grace of Belgravia. A great and wealthy city was beginning to grow over the meadows behind the hedges of which the wayman had lurked, and society could safely come and live so far along the western road without fear of being offended by the presence of an unruly mob whenever an unfortunate disciple of the High Toby had fallen foul of the law. A hundred years ago these things were happening, but some years were to pass before the humanitarian teachings of Romilly that justice to be effective must be tempered with mercy had full effect.

Observe the chaise-and-four where now the queenly motor-car rolls swiftly along; the humble family cart which is now replaced by the Ford or the motor-omnibus; the foolish turnpike which hampered and hindered the free intercourse of men by means of travel. The house on the left still survives, but the wall opposite has long since fallen, and on its site is a broad open space centered by the magnificent Marble Arch which Nash left us as one of his finest legacies. The rough country road has given way to a more thoroughfare which is among the finest that London can boast.

No one, looking at the picture of Tyburn Turnpike, and comparing it with the same scene today, can help feeling grateful for the change which has come over the social life of London in the last 100 years. It is one of the many answers which may be given to the question: Are we better off than our forefathers? We have progressed since then, and if Oliver Goldsmith were now to advance the old theory that theft and throat-cutting should not be punished alike, there would be no Fanny Burrows to tell that though it sounded very clever it was dangerous and almost impious talk.

And Charing Cross
At Charing Cross, in the other picture, we are where, as Dr. Johnson remarked to Boswell, the full tide of human existence is to be seen. That is still the case, and the statue of King Charles, now bereft of his sword, still dominates the scene.

Which are more full of fate: The stars; or those sad eyes? Which are more still and great: Those brows; or the dark skies?

But Northumberland House, the home of the dual Percies, has given place to huge hotels, and the lion on top, which was as familiar to Londoners, has now been sought at Syon House, Isleworth, where no wag has dared to repeat the old boast, on a wager that he could collect a crowd on any absurd pretense, of persuading hundreds of his fellow citizens that the lion was wagging his tail.

Trafalgar Square
Trafalgar Square, the "finest site in Europe," as Peel described it, has now replaced a stummy waste that formerly lay at the heels of the King. The lumbering chaise, here as at Tyburn, has yielded to the coming of the swift motor-car and motor-omnibus, and public opinion has so far advanced and improved, that it would not be possible to repeat the punishment of the pillory as seen in our picture.

In the days that were earlier—and

much worse—Charing Cross was not only the appointed place for the proclamation of a new king—

And all that passes inter nos May be proclaimed at Charing Cross—as when Fox formed a Whig Ministry which declared America independent, and peace was proclaimed there, but here, more than occasion—

ally, offenders against the laws of Majesty were put in the pillory. Two of these unfortunate "babes in the woods," as they were called, are shown as suffering this indignity in our picture. Perhaps some of them, fraudulent butchers and bakers, perjurers and libellers, and

Corner at Marble Arch as It Is Today. A Huge Block of Luxurious Flats Occupies a Former Site of Small Houses.

© Underwood Press Service, London

VANCOUVER BUILDING PERMITS
VANCOUVER, B. C., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—Building permit totals for 1926 to date in Vancouver have reached the unusual total of \$8,500,000. Recent permits issued include one covering the second unit of the \$2,500,000 building program embarked upon in 1925 by the Hudson's Bay Company. The final unit of this program to be built this summer will entail an expenditure of \$1,000,000.

STUDENT BODY TO PARADE
AKRON, O., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—A parade representing the student body of the Municipal University of Akron will mark celebration May 28 of "Greater University Day." Officials explain that the object is to call the attention of the citizens of Akron to the work the university is doing and what it has accomplished.

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TO REPRODUCE DICKENS DINNER

Fellowship, Meeting in Boston, Recalls Famous Writer's Visit

Business matters affecting the growth and development of the Dickens Fellowship and its increasing national membership were discussed today in the business session which was the only formal event upon the morning program. Some 80 delegates, from the United States and

the inventor of the Cock Lane Ghost, deserved what they got, if not their further sufferings at the hands of a volatile and unreasoning mob.

Defoe
But the mob was not always unreasonable and volatile. It looked with a kindly eye on the "unabashed Defoe," when he was sent there from the Old Bailey as the author of "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters." It formed a guard to protect him from insult; it covered the pillory with flowers; it purchased copies of his fine "Hymn to the Pillory," containing the lines:
Tell them the men that placed him here
Are scoundrels to the times;
Are at a loss to find his guilt,
And can't commit his crimes.
The thoughts of scenes like this
Come back as we look on such pic-

tures as the London County Council has placed in the country, and with those thoughts a feeling of thankfulness that Charing Cross is irrevocably cleaner, brighter, and better than it was 100 years ago. Here as at Tyburn the new London is better than the old.

Canada have registered at the headquarters at the Hotel Bellevue. This noon at luncheon at the hotel the Rev. Samuel M. W. Rogers of Cambridge and the Rev. Howard Duffield of New York addressed the delegates, each adding anecdote and historic fragment to the increasing chronicle of Dickensiana.

Yesterday was a day of sightseeing and visiting literary shrines in and near Boston for the delegates. At Craigie House Miss Alice M. Longfellow and her sister, Mrs. Joseph G. Thorpe, daughters of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and H. W. Longfellow Dana, entertained the party. Mr. Dana, who is a writer, read excerpts of letters which passed between Dickens and men famous in that literary period.

Longfellow-Dickens Conference
Mr. Dana read also parts of correspondence passing between Longfellow and Dickens which were of especial interest since they were read in the room where some of them had been written and others read. The study of the poet, with the lofty desk and the serried ranks of books which were the dear companions of his literary experience, provided eloquent background for such a scene. Reference occurred in one of Longfellow's letters to the celebrated and flamboyant signature which was Dickens', and letters from Dickens emphasized his astonishment at the variation he found between many of the customs encountered here and those to which he was accustomed as an Englishman.

Leaving Craigie House a visit was made to Widener Library to view a special exhibit of manuscripts and

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INDUSTRY'S EYE SCANS AMERICA

Ability to Pay High Wages Yet Gain in World Trade Interests Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 17.—The unparalleled increase in manufacturing efficiency by American industry since pre-war days has attracted world-wide attention, according to an announcement by the National Industrial Conference Board following an analysis of industrial productivity in the United States just completed. The curiosity of other nations has been awakened, the statement says, as to the secret of American industry's ability to pay wages that are the admiration of workmen of all other countries.

Despite the much higher wages paid by American manufacturers, foreign markets are being captured in an increasing degree, it declares, and in many cases American manufacturers compete successfully with foreign makers in their own home markets. Whereas formerly American industrialists were wont to visit Europe to study manufacturing methods there, European industrialists now flock to the United States in increasing numbers to study American production methods.

This increased industrial productivity, which is described as "easily the most phenomenal economic development since England's industrial revolution in the eighteenth century," is largely to be attributed, according to the conference board's study, to the greater application of power, more intensive mechanization and increased managerial efficiency. In 1923 there was 16 per cent more primary installed power back of each worker in American factories than in 1914, correspondingly increasing his productive capacity.

Figures compiled by the board show that volume of production in 1923 was 33 per cent greater per wage earner than in 1914 and required 25 per cent less labor, 13 per cent less power, 17 per cent less management personnel per unit of production, and 7 per cent less actual working time per man.

Cost of labor during the same period was 36 per cent greater than in 1914, and although 25 per cent

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MACAU IN ERA OF PROSPERITY

Only Portuguese Colony, Up to 1925, Whose Revenue Exceeded Expenses

LISBON, April 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Portuguese colony of Macau, in South China, is said to be about to enter into a new era of prosperity. A new port, on modern lines, allowing for navigation and the unloading of ships of large tonnage, will be open to commercial exploitation by next July.

Macau, which is not very far from Hong Kong, is the only colony which, up to last year, has yielded revenues exceeding its expenses. This year's budget, however, shows a deficit of about 1,000,000 patacas, attributed to the fall in the tax collecting, due to the present unsettled conditions of China.

A prominent colonial authority, interviewed as to the advisability of the construction of this very expensive port, says that the future economic results to Macau will be very great, as, owing to her geographical situation, that port is the point naturally indicated for the distribution of the products of South China, especially of the fertile provinces of Kwangtung—where one town has nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants—and Kwangsi, which is densely populated and possesses great natural wealth.

Besides this, owing to the small dimensions of the old Macau port, ships with foreign goods of immense value, bound for the East, have passed by Macau, which would be the natural and most economical way for the distribution of their merchandise in the neighboring districts. The new port will now attract all ships of large tonnage to unload there, and Macau will be the emporium of South China.

LOS ANGELES BUREAU HELPS TO HOUSEWIVES
Shows Them How to Use All Electric Appliances

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (Staff Correspondence)—Assistance to housewives of southern California in modernizing their homes by the wise selection of electric labor-saving devices is being given by the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, which has established a demonstration department for all types of household electric appliances.

Electric washing machines, ranges, refrigerators and countless other electric conveniences which have lightened the work of housekeeping are being explained, exhibited and demonstrated daily by this department. An increasingly large number of women are taking advantage of the friendly help and counsel offered by a municipality to the keepers of its homes.

This activity of the local bureau is the answer to the despairing cry of thousands of housewives—and their husbands—who have spent days touring the showrooms of electric appliance agencies without being able to determine their relative usefulness.

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
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To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science

THE HOME FORUM

Nature's Sweet Refreshment

NATURE is ever with us in her changeable loveliness, her perennial resurgence. Every body loves her in some sort, and she is held in universal esteem and abides universally in human affection. She does not ask a large equipment before she spreads her lore before us, for though she cannot give herself with equal force and charm to Peter Bell as to William Wordsworth, she can fling her tendrils round the heart of every man and bud in his thoughts. The child loves to dig in the sand, the growing youth loves to play upon the bare chalk hill, to gather nuts, to listen to the song of the birds. All that a man like William H. Hudson ever asked was an open stretch of country and his joy was full. Richard Jeffries' heart was ravished with ineffable pleasure when he sat upon a Berkshire hill with his eyes feasting upon the waving grass of the meadow below. Thoreau thought he might enjoy a whole month up to the neck in a sphagnum swamp! Nature manifests herself to her lovers, but offers her bounties for all. She has for everyone a bower of quiet, a flowery band that binds them to herself. Amid the changeable things of earth the universal affection for Nature abides, making the world kin.

Hence, however dark our mood, her sunlight shines, her wind stirs, her odors scent the delicate breezes; and she is apt to steal upon us in our depressions and take us completely by mastery, and lift us into unimaginable heights of happiness where our tongues touch the tops of praise. Most people at some time have discovered Nature's ministry of joy.

Her ministry of beauty is most refining and exalting. From the atoms at our feet to the stars that swing in cadence above our heads; from the song of the tinkling brook to the sparkle of the sea; from the solid fastness of the mountains to the ephemeral fashionings of the billowy clouds; from the iris that gleams in the dewdrop to the rainbow that scars the retreating cloud; from the glow-worm in the hedgerow with its magic lantern to the illumination of the Milky Way, Nature reveals a beautiful world.

Thou canst not wave thy staff in air, Or dip thy paddle in the lake, But it carves the bow of beauty there, And the ripples in rhyme the oar forsake.

Her ministry of quietness is ennobling to the heart of man. How silently are the stars held in their orbits and the stars in their courses, and our bit of a planet, give us its equipoise and stability! How silently Nature performs her secret processes in the bridal days of spring, the honeymoon days of summer, the fruit-days of autumn, the silent days of winter! How silently she moves the whole panorama of the seasons move as Nature holds steadily on her course! In Nabius the traveler is told that beneath the city perennial streams of water run. The

huddled tourist listens in vain to hear them. He must wait till the bazaars are closed, the children have ceased their play, and night has fallen upon the city. Then he will hear the sweet sound of running water.

It is in the deep silences of Nature that one hears other voices than those of the day's din. When sleep has fallen on the feathered choir, and the moon hangs low between the boughs of the trees, the listener may hear that matchless melody—

Hark! Ah! the nightingale—
The tawny-throated!
Hark! From that moonlit cedar what a burst!
What triumph!

What an inestimable boon it is to get away from the teasing ways of men, where activity is made the measure of all things, into the quiet of the forest, or out upon the moor, or upon the glassy lake. It is an unspeakable privilege to have snatches of vision amid the noise and scuffle of the street, the hurry and tramp of feet, the clang of hasty snatches of vision at the heavens of blue and white and red and gold; to see a tree silhouetted against the cerise sky, or the gnarled oak lifting its head and spreading its arms amid ugly buildings; to view a lilac-bloom near the hazy wall, the blinding box of geraniums upon the window sill; to catch sight of the earliest catkins dancing on a horse's bridle as he moves proudly down the street. Just hasty glances, as for the time being we move upon our errand, or give ourselves consistently and concentrically to the business in hand. But they were prayers, little acts of worship, amidst everyday life, and we promised ourselves a more sustained look, a more extended vision, when the vacation season came again.

And come it did!—to redress the balance of those tolerated days. So we have hied away to forest, lake, sea, green fields, little hills, and mountain tops, in obedience to the insistent call of Nature.

Out of the sound of the ebb and flow, Out of the sight of lamp and star, It calls you where the good winds blow,
Where the unchanging meadows are,
From faded hopes, and hopes agleam, It calls you, calls you night and day,
Beyond the dark into the dream Over the hills and far away.

But beyond the joy and beauty and rest which Nature gives is another aspect. Nature possesses an ethical as well as an aesthetic element. The poets have said much about the latter, but not many have sung of the former element. Nature disciplines will and conscience by contact and conflict with herself. She kisses and scourges a man into manhood and moral uprightness. Think of the silent days of autumn, silent days of winter! How silently she moves the whole panorama of the seasons move as Nature holds steadily on her course! In Nabius the traveler is told that beneath the city perennial streams of water run. The

That the world's blasts may round me blow,
And I yield gently to and fro,
While my stout-hearted trunk below And firm-set roots unshaken be.

He likewise craves the "stern, unyielding might" of the granite; the "pensive serene" of the pine; the "sparkling meriment" of the brook. "Bending over the violet, he exclaims:

Heaven help me! how could I forget To beg of thee, dear violet,
Some of the modesty
That blossoms here, as well unseen As it before the world thou'dst been—
O give to strengthen me!

J. M.

The Old Ship

When the long, low clouds about the West
Are rose, ash-gray, and amethyst,
And the sky between pours saffron-gold,
And the wind along the dykes runs cold,

A huge old bark with an orange sail,
Mellowed and tattered by many a gale,
Will slowly come through the estuary,
Old, sea-haggard, and strange, and merry.

Where the red, warm moon rounds slowly over
The low, flat fields that breathe sweet clover,
Through banks of poppies on either hand
The dykes run liquid into the land.

The old, old ship will come up from the sea,
Farther afield than a ship should be,
And sail on softly, softly and still,
And dock inland by a wooded hill.

Then will come silently, flocks of sheep
As clouds remembered in sleep,
Cross to the moonlight and leap the stile;
And he who shepherds them all will smile.

Play on his pipes and smile to see
The gay old sails lift over a tree.
His feet will dance on the grass like foam
And he will play, "When the ship comes home."

—Elizabeth Mackintosh, in "Puck in Pasture."

Do You Know Them?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
If it were winter, you might think them sleigh-bells.
Handfuls of sleigh-bells tossed out on the snow.
But it is May-time, and moonlight is falling
Straight on the hillside. The marshes below
Are bustling with sounds—a slivery jangle.
Jumbled and sweet in the thin, evening light:
These are the "peep-frogs" (Ah, then, you do know them!)
Shaking out garlands of bells in the night.
Patience Eden.

Drowne Takes His Order

One sunshiny morning in the good old times of the town of Boston a young carver in wood well known by the name of Drowne stood contemplating a large oaken log which it was his purpose to convert into the figure-head of a vessel, and while he discussed within his own mind what sort of shape or similitude it were well to bestow upon this excellent piece of timber, there came into Drowne's workshop a certain Capt. Hunnewell, owner and commander of the good brig called the Cynosure, which had just returned from her first voyage to Fayal.

"Ah! that will do, Drowne, that will do!" cried the jolly captain, tapping the log with his rattan. "I bespeak this very piece of oak for the figure-head of the Cynosure. She has shown herself the sweetest craft that ever floated, and I mean to decorate her prow with the handsomest image that the skill of man can cut out of timber. And, Drowne, you are the fellow to execute it."

"You give me more credit than I deserve, Capt. Hunnewell," said the carver, modestly, yet as one conscious of eminence in his art, "but for the sake of the good brig I stand ready to do my best. And which of these designs do you prefer? Here," pointing to a staring half-length figure in a white wig and scarlet coat—"here is an excellent model, the likeness of our gracious king. Here is the valiant Admiral Vernon. Or if you prefer a female figure, what say you to Britannia with the trident?"

"All very fine, Drowne—all very fine," answered the mariner; "but, as nothing like the brig ever swam the ocean, so I am determined she shall have such a figure-head as old Neptune never saw in his life. And, what is more, as there is a secret in the matter, you must pledge your credit not to betray it."

"Certainly," said Drowne, marveling, however, what possible mystery there could be in reference to an affair so open, of necessity, to the inspection of all the world as the figure-head of a vessel. "You may depend, captain, on my being as secret as the nature of the case will permit."

Capt. Hunnewell then took Drowne by the button and communicated his wishes in so low a tone that it would be impossible to repeat what was evidently intended for the carver's private ear. We shall, therefore, take the opportunity to give the reader a few desirable particulars about Drowne himself.

He was the first American who is known to have attempted—in a very humble line, it is true—that art in the colors of winter sports. Shepherds and goat-herds are gone to lower pastures, but every valley and upland echoes to the shouts of holiday-makers on luge, sleigh, or ski.

But the marvelous variety of this mountain is not gauged in a close view. On the lower hillsides which face it from across the cloud-mirror of Lac Lemane are vantage points from which it looks like the presiding figure in a circle of mountain gods. Every hour of daylight or moonlight draws from it a new note in the scale of loveliness: rising remote and inviolate from the storm-wracks, gleaming in the first powdering of autumn snow, throwing back an echoing glow to the harvest-moon's joyous challenge as she rides into the sunset sky, waking to the sun's first touch while the valleys below are still sunk in purple stillness; or, loveliest of all, waiting high in the rising tide of shadows as the setting sun flings his splendor of crimson and purple about its crest.

Like a statue of perfect melody thrilling through the clear air above the mist-laden valley, it at once evokes and expresses the upward longing of the human heart.



Clouds Lying Low on the Dent du Midi

FEW mountains are as grand and yet as approachable as the Dent du Midi of the Swiss Alps. All the year round the great slopes offer hospitality to the thousands who come from across the Swiss frontier to explore its beauties, to wander in the deep, fragrant, spruce forests filled with the constant undertone of mountain streams, or to climb to the summit itself in a circle of mountain gods. Every hour of daylight or moonlight draws from it a new note in the scale of loveliness: rising remote and inviolate from the storm-wracks, gleaming in the first powdering of autumn snow, throwing back an echoing glow to the harvest-moon's joyous challenge as she rides into the sunset sky, waking to the sun's first touch while the valleys below are still sunk in purple stillness; or, loveliest of all, waiting high in the rising tide of shadows as the setting sun flings his splendor of crimson and purple about its crest.

Like a statue of perfect melody thrilling through the clear air above the mist-laden valley, it at once evokes and expresses the upward longing of the human heart.

Laurel

The mountain laurel moves in rosy cloud-drifts
Over the woods' brown floor.
Cumulous masses, rounded,
Tipped with crimson.
Foam up from the dark green leaves.
More and more,
Like the sweep of bright spoil over the blue.

When the storm has gone,
The sun shines and under
The sunshine and shadow,
Capturing the new-blown summer—
As she walks in the wood.

—Harriet Monroe, in "The Difference and Other Poems."

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Frihet med avseende på religion och läkemetoder

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristliga Vetenskaps

HISTORIEN berättar, att de första kristna helade både synd och sjukdom på andlig väg i överensstämmelse med vår Mästers exempel och föreskrifter. För dem voro religionsfrihet och frihet att välja läkemetoder oskilljaktiga; Gud var den absolut enda Frälsaren från all slags disharmoni. Längre framåt kristendomen antogs som statsreligion, avtog dess djupa andlighet, och människorna började betrakta Gud såsom endast en Frälsare. De upphörde att vid sjukdom ta sin tillflykt till Honom och sökte finna materiella medel för helande.

Under de efterföljande århundradena har man varit ytterst mån om att försvära religionsfriheten, och många hävstångar av denna frihet har gått förlorade. Men när kristenheten åter blev ett levande faktum, återtog den sin rätt till att vara en religion för alla. Den förklarade sig för att vara en religion för alla, och sedan må han våga till evighets minne att bli räddad från denna fysiska följder. De förändringar som kunna komma att uppstå, under denna århundrade eller under någon annan tid, kunna vi lugnt överlåta åt Guds förmyndare. Vi vilja härvid förklarar oss för att vara helt och hållet för en religion för alla, och sedan må han våga till evighets minne att bli räddad från denna fysiska följder. De förändringar som kunna komma att uppstå, under denna århundrade eller under någon annan tid, kunna vi lugnt överlåta åt Guds förmyndare. Vi vilja härvid förklarar oss för att vara helt och hållet för en religion för alla, och sedan må han våga till evighets minne att bli räddad från denna fysiska följder.

När Christian Scientisten följer sitt lands lag genom att underkasta sig materiella förfarandegångar eller genom att rapportera de fysiska sinnens falska vittnesbörd och så säga givit kejsaren vad kejsaren tillhör, är det av stor vikt att han lämnar sig över till Gud, och i sin redogörelse över människans åsäm varande andlig och evig över sig själv som Gud ålskade barn, för evigt sund, frisk och oskadad. Denna sanna rapport skänker frihet, glädje och helande. Den verkliga människans kan ej tvingas till underkastelse under materiella metoder; ingen förbannelse vill över hennes frihet. Förståelsen att Gud är det enda Livet, bannlyser allt som icke är av Gud. Andlig lag är en tillitenslag som ligger för alla föreställningar om synd, sjukdom och död.

Paulus säger oss, att "Kärleken är lagens uppfyllelse". I den mån människorna inse att gudomlig Kärlek, den Kärlek som är av Gud, gudomligt Sinnen, är den enda lagstiftaren, skola människliga lagbestämmelser och alla efterliknande verktygsföremål och orubbliga lagar. Ökunnighet, tyranni och autokratiskt stryande skola icke längre få insteg i mänskliga lagar, och människans skall på alla områden åtnjuta sin av Gud förklarade frihet. Friheten att göra god utan mätt, att helt lyda under den gudomliga Principen, hennes odelade Frälsare. Enligt den Kristliga Vetenskapsens krav behöves nu åter religionsfrihet och frihet med avseende på läkemetoder vara oskilljaktiga.

Religious and Medical Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HISTORY records that the early Christians healed both sin and sickness by spiritual means, in accordance with the example and instructions of the Master. To them religious liberty and medical liberty were inseparable: God was the one and only Saviour from every form of discord. Later, when Christianity became the state religion, its deep spirituality waned, and people came to look upon God as only a partial Saviour. They ceased to resort to Him in sickness, and sought out material means of healing.

During the intervening centuries religious liberty has been jealously guarded, many having given up friends, family, home, country, and even life, in its name. Until recently little has been thought or said of medical liberty. People have been free to choose among the prevailing and often conflicting methods of treatment. Within recent years, however, advocates of certain material methods for the prevention and cure of disease have sought to make these obligatory for the entire community. As a result, many are now demanding medical liberty on the same basis as religious liberty. Some, indeed, have become alarmed at being subjected to methods of treatment which they deem not merely ineffective, but harmful.

At this point Christian Science brings comfort; for it declares both the so-called disease and its alleged preventive or cure powerless to harm man. It teaches that an understanding of God, divine Love, as the creator and preserver of the real spiritual man, maintains health and harmony under all conditions. It takes issue with the false concept of man as material, as subject to birth, maturity, decay, and death. It gives all power to God, good. On page 12 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "It is a mortal belief, not divine Principle or Love, which causes a drug to be apparently either poisonous or salutary." By way of illustration, for more than a century mortal belief held that vaccination was salutary and safe, and now it is beginning to declare it ineffective and dangerous. According to the logic of Christian Science, it is powerless either to benefit or to harm, as are all other material methods.

Medical theories come and go. Unless an understanding of divine Principle, as man's only immunity, is obtained during the passing of each

particular theory, it is apt to be replaced by another equally material. Such is the history of materia medica. But Christian Science is elevating consciousness above material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual facts. Only so may progress be achieved.

Mrs. Eddy instructed her followers to obey the laws of the land. Concerning the subject previously referred to she wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (pp. 219, 220): "Rather than quarrel over vaccination, I recommend, if the law demand, that an individual submit to this process, that he obey the law, and then appeal to the gospel to save him from bad physical results. Whatever changes come to this century or to any epoch, we may safely submit to the providence of God, to common justice, to the maintenance of individual rights, and to governmental usages. This statement should be so interpreted as to apply, on the basis of Christian Science, to the reporting of a contagious case to the proper authorities when the law so requires. When Jesus was questioned concerning obedience of human law, he replied, 'Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' even while you render to God the things that are God's."

Having complied with the law of the land by submitting to material processes or by reporting the false testimony of the physical senses, thus, so to speak, rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, it is imperative for the Christian Scientist to render unto God a true report, a true account of man as spiritual and eternal, and of himself as the beloved child of God, forever whole, well, and intact. This true report frees, gladdens, and heals. The real man cannot be made to submit to material methods; no ban can be placed upon his freedom. The understanding of God as the only Life places a ban upon all that is of God; spiritual law is the law of annihilation to the belief of sin, disease, and death.

Paul tells us that "love is the fulfilling of the law." In proportion as mankind perceives divine Love, the Love which is God, divine Mind, as the only law-maker, human codes will be made to pattern the spiritual, immutable laws of reality; ignorance, tyranny, and autocratic domination will no longer find a place in human laws, and man will enjoy his God-given liberty in every direction—freedom to do unlimited good, to be entirely obedient to divine Principle, his undivided Saviour. In the demands of Christian Science are medical and religious liberty again found inseparable.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Castles in the Air

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL
One day when Oliver and Betty were sitting under the old willow tree in their garden, a woodpecker told them of a little golden door in the trunk of the tree. When they had unlocked the little door, they saw before them a night of opal stairs, and running down these, they found themselves in a wonderful land of color and music. Betty is telling the story.

There through the archway I saw a little open mossy dell, in a forest of fir trees, and in the middle of the dell was a pool, and on the pool was a lovely big water lily! It was so big and so white, and all its lovely graceful petals just seemed to be resting on the water. It was exactly like the lily which is in Kew Gardens and which is called the Victoria Regia and which is supposed to bloom only once in every many years, and then at midnight. Daddy had taken us to Kew Gardens one holiday and showed us the lily in one of the greenhouses there.

We could still hear the children singing in the distance, and suddenly we saw a funny squat little figure looking at us.

He was sitting on the grass, blinking his eyes.

"Who are you?" we both asked him breathlessly.

"I'm a Rest," he replied. "You are now in the Land of Music. Here you will meet the Rests and Octaves and Flats and Sharps. In this country you are obliged to strike the right chords, and if you don't strike the right chords, you will lose the key, and that means that you will lose the harmony of things."

"But," said Oliver, who always liked arguing, "I have the key in my pocket—if you mean the little gold key of the door of the tree—and I am quite sure that Rests and Octaves and Flats and Sharps are not real people!"

"My time is up," interrupted the Rest quite gruffly. "I must go." And before you could say Jack Robinson he was gone.

"How very stupid!" said Oliver, as he peered about among the fir trees surrounding the dell. Oliver was quite cross. In fact he got crosser and crosser, and the crosser he became, the less beautiful the hidden music seemed to be, until at last there was the sound of a jarring false chord, and in the distance we heard somebody singing.

But was it singing? It was so unpleasant—like a lot of tin kettles tied behind a cart and rattling against each other over a pebbly seashore! And these were the words we heard:

False chord! Discard!
It's all the same to me!
"B-flat!" "Sharp!" I quickly say.
False chord! False chord!
In your melody!
Ha! Ha! Ho! Ho! He! He!

And then quite suddenly through the trees a very funny old person came walking toward us! Oliver and I stared at her. She had on a high collar like a man's, and she had very square shoulders, and on her feet were big carpet slippers, size tens, something like those Daddy wears in his dressing room. Who could she be, and where did she come from? She looked so extremely odd that we didn't make any remark. We

hoped she would speak to us first, and she did.

"Hullo!" she said. "You called me, and here I am!"

"We didn't call you," we both assured her quickly.

"Oh yes you did, my dears. When people call me they strike a false chord, and I come at once. You struck a false chord and here I am. My name is False Chord, you know—Mrs. False Chord. Some children call me Aunt Jar, but you may call me by whatever name you love the best."

"But we don't love you, Aunt Jar, or Mrs. False Chord," I said, "and we do not want any false chords in this lovely place, do we Oliver?"

"No," said Oliver, "we don't! And then to our intense astonishment, Aunt Jar just lay down in the dust on the ground, and the next minute you could not tell the difference between Mrs. False Chord and the dust, and in her place was a dear old man sweeping up the leaves, and the fir needles."

"Who are you?" Oliver and I both asked him the question at the same time.

"I am the woodcutter sweeping up the mess of things folk make. There's people here have been striking a false chord, and I have to sweep it up. False chords take longer to clear up than any other kind of mess."

Just then there was a muffled sound, like a lot of children giggling. It was very peculiar, but it sounded to Oliver and me just as though the grass were laughing! I noticed it, and Oliver noticed it, too, so we thought we would ask the woodcutter about it because it was so very unusual.

"Do you know," I said, "it's very funny, but this moss seemed to be alive a minute ago?" And I looked at the old woodcutter questioning.

"I should hope so," grunted the woodcutter—we don't want a lot of dead moss in this wood!"

While he was speaking, Oliver nudged me and pointed to the water lily. Now what was going to happen? Things seemed to change very quickly in this land of music! And then I stared and stared, for would you believe it!—the lily was blooming! It was laughing! It was bigger in front of our very eyes, and everywhere we seemed to hear singing from children's voices:

In the rustle of the trees,
Tender green and yellow leaves
Listen, listen, what they tell,
In the forest, in the dell,
Whisper softly little breeze,
Rustle, rustle, tender leaves!
Here and there and waited there
Melodie in the air,
Blown into the everywhere.

And then, before I had half finished staring, quite suddenly we saw a lovely laughing boy coming up out of the petals of the water lily, and he beckoned to us smiling.

"My word!" Oliver said, "I do believe that the lily is alive, too," and I did nothing but smile and smile at the nice little boy. "What next?" said the woodcutter. "You wouldn't have me believe that the water lily is dead, too, would you? Bless the boy! He doesn't seem to be able to realize that everything is alive!"

Oliver had offended the woodcutter badly, I could see that, because when I looked at him to see what else he



"In the Middle of the Dell Was a Pool, and on the Pool Was a Lovely Big Water Lily!"

would say, he was mumbling to himself and hobbling off into the wood. "He is a very rude man," said Oliver, "and I think that everything is getting stupid again." "Oh, Oliver," I said, "you can't call this stupid, when all these unusual things are happening." And I turned again to the water lily, but, oh dear, the nice little boy inside it was laughing! It was longer; in fact, he was sadly covering his face with both his hands and folding himself down into the heart of the petals!

"Oh Oliver," I said, "how could you be so cross? You've sent the dear little boy away."

"I'm not cross," said Oliver. "Everybody else is cross, it's not me, it's all the others. I think that everybody is very disagreeable in this wood. They all go away before we have any time to get to know them properly."

As Oliver said these words, there was a noise of someone tramping through the wood toward us. We both turned round, and just behind us we saw a most odd kind of person. She had on an old-fashioned coat, and a huge sou'-wester like those sailors wear, and long rubber boots, and in her hand she carried a tall mountain stick. She looked so funny that Oliver and I had to try hard not to laugh, but try as I would, my mouth would smile, so I held both my cheeks between my fingers and squeezed them hard, and hoped she wouldn't notice.

"Well?" said the old woman.

"Well?" we replied. We thought it best to say what she did, because we didn't quite know what else to say.

"You called me and here I am," she said.

"We didn't call you," I explained as quickly as possible.

"Well, that's good!" said the funny old woman. "Didn't Oliver grumble? And here I am. I could not have come any quicker. I am Mrs. Plain Jane Grumble and I always come when I am called."

"But we didn't call you," I repeated.

"Oh, yes you did. Oliver grumbled and so did you, and when children grumble I come at once."

I nearly cried with vexation. "We don't want you, Mrs. Plain Jane Grumble. Please go away," I cried.

"Oh," said Mrs. Plain Jane Grumble, humbly, "if you really don't

want me, let me advise you to be more careful whom you call another time. I never stay where I am not welcome," and she disappeared. And the next minute was lost to view among the fir trees.

"Oliver," I whispered, when she was quite out of sight, "don't you see that it is our own fault that these people come to us? Let us strike some right chords."

But Oliver was in a bad humor, and he just wouldn't be nice.

"Oh, dear," I said, feeling quite blue, "what shall we do?"

"I feel blue too," replied Oliver. "Gradually and gradually, as we got sadder and sadder, everything got bluer and bluer, until the blue blotted out the dell and the pool, and the fir trees, and we must have gone to sleep for when we woke we found we were lying in a blue cave, with blue walls towering up all around us."

(To Be Continued)

A Traveling Toad

A True Story

W HEN Grandma and Grandma Watkins came to California to live they wanted a strawberry bed, so that when Grandma Watkins said he would like to have strawberry shortcake for supper, Grandma could just go out and pick the berries right off their own vines. So the first thing they did was to plant a number of strawberry plants and then they felt very happy until one day Grandma Watkins said, "Something is eating my strawberries! Just as soon as we get ripe, and I can't find out what it is unless it is a great big toad I have seen in the yard."

Grandma was sure it could not be the toad for toads like flies and bugs and not berries to eat, but they were enough to eat. Toad and he seemed to like strawberries as well as Grandma Watkins himself.

Grandma did not want Mr. Toad to spoil his shortcake that way, so he caught him and put him in a deep well and carried him to a nice reservoir belonging to a neighbor a block away.

For several days they had a lot of ripe berries, and then one morning Grandma said that another toad must be in the garden because some berries were eating the berries as before. Grandma could not find out what it was, so she went and found another big toad, and although it did not seem possible that it could be the same one, still it looked the same to them, so to be sure, they tied a string around one of Mr. Toad's legs and put him in the deep well once more and carried him to another reservoir more than a quarter of a mile away.

Just as before, nothing bothered the berries for a long time, and then one day Grandma Watkins said, "Well, Mr. Toad is back again, for my berries are being eaten." And when they looked, there he was, with the string around his leg, right in the midst of the strawberry bed!

A woman in another part of the town heard about the adventures of this toad and asked Grandma Watkins to put him in her garden to catch the bugs, for she had no strawberries for him to eat, so this time his journey in the well was much farther, and he was taken across a railroad track and several busy streets and turned loose in a place where it would seem to toad could be perfectly happy and want to live always.

For several weeks all went well in the Watkins garden, and then again Grandma announced that their toad had arrived home once more and there he was with the string on his leg. They almost felt that he belonged to them, but they could not have him eating up the precious berries, so once again he went into the deep well and this time was carried in another direction, fully a mile and a half, to a nice cool swamp. And this is the end of the story, for Grandma and Grandma Watkins moved away from that place before he had time to make the return trip!

The Wild Flower-Garden

I WAS spring-planting time. Everyone was busy as a bee and happy as a lark. One had seen a robin, another had seen a blue-bird and on a fence post by the barn a meadowlark was singing. To Beth and Bert it seemed the most beautiful music in the world, for they were tired of winter.

After supper Mother put the big boxes to work spading the flower beds.

"Let's ask Mother if we can have a piece of ground for flowers," Bert said, and away they ran.

Mother readily assented and went out to mark off a piece on the south side of the house in front of a bed of flags.

In the evening they were all looking at a seed catalogue for the lived on a farm and had great need of seeds.

"What are you going to have in your flower bed?" asked Mother.

"Some cosmos and pansies and sweet peas and—Bert began, "and marigolds and bachelor buttons and daisies and zinnias and—"

"You can't put everything in one little piece of ground," laughed one of the big boys.

"If you can almost," replied Mother, "if you can almost."

So when she came back from town the next day she gave them a packet of seeds labeled "Wild Flower-Garden."

With her help they planted the seeds in the soft, moist soil. They watched the bed anxiously for the tiny plants. At last the warm sun brought forth a myriad of two-leaved plants.

Mother came to see them. "Here is a poppy," she said, "and there a marigold. That looks like a sweet pea, here is a cosmos and look, that is a snapdragon!" Of all the flowers in the garden Bert's favorites were snapdragons.

How they worked to make the plants grow! Every morning they watered the flower bed and kept the soil loose about the roots. And how the flowers grew! The warm sun, the water and cultivation gave them all the opportunity they needed to become beautiful flowers.

The children were watching the large plants for the first buds to appear and were a tiny bit green plant almost overshadowed by a poppy.

But one day when Beth was loosening the soil around the poppy she gave a little cry of surprise. There was a spray of white, star-shaped flowers.

"Oh, Bert, come quick!" she pointed to them. "I'm going to get Mother."

She ran into the house by the back door. "Come quick, Mother, it's a flower come out!" she cried, too excited to express herself clearly, but Mother knew what she meant.

"It's a baby's breath," Mother said. "The flowers last a long time."

In due time the flowers all came into blossom. There were great double poppies, scarlet, white and deep red, single poppies, some of them fringed. There was a deep red snapdragon, and one that was yellow and rose. Besides those there was a calceolus, a black-eyed susan, several plants of love-in-a-mist, two daisies, a marigold and a sweet pea.

There was always a bouquet of flowers for the center table, a dainty little mixture from Beth and Bert's wild flower garden.

Something to Make

Pictures for Nursery and School

ONE day the postman brought us a copy of a lovely picture in colors, by Jessie Wilcox Smith, entitled "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" (who had so many children she didn't know what to do), and the children were so delighted with this picture and showed so much interest in it that I asked them if they would each like to make a picture like it. They said they would, and this is the way we made them.

The foundation paper was 9x12 1/2.

manila drawing paper. We next tore a strip of blue paper, 12 inches wide and as deep as desired, for the sky, and a strip of green paper, 12 inches wide, and deep enough to reach from the bottom of the foundation paper and cover the edge of the sky-paper.

The background being complete, we then cut the shoe out of black construction paper. It can first be traced, if it is too difficult to cut out free-hand. (Our shoe was about 11 inches long and 7 inches high at the back, and was drawn side-view.) We placed it about two inches above the bottom of the picture. The children preferred yellow shoe laces which they drew with crayola, adding small windows with green shutters and a doorway. If they placed the door up high, stairs were necessary.

That was enough for one day.

The next day we were busy with the "Old Woman" and all her children, and with geese, frogs, chickens, dogs, or birds—anything in fact, that went with outdoors and the woods for we were to have some trees in the background.

Our "Old Woman" was traced from the original picture, but any motherly looking woman could be cut from a magazine, and then the children looked through all the magazines they could find, and cut out the children they liked best, coloring them to suit their individual tastes. These were all placed on the picture as small child saw fit, which gave a pleasing variety to the pictures.

As some of the younger children soon tired of hunting for their own children in the magazines, I tore a great many out myself, placed them in a paper bag, together with pictures of various appropriate animals, pets, etc., and as a child needed another picture, we shook up the bag and played "Grab Bag," the child thus "grabbing" using the picture he drew out.

Some lovely, neat, and original pictures were the result. And we made up this verse to place at the bottom of the picture:

A kind old woman lived in a shoe.
She had so many children she knew just
what to do:
Good food, lots of sleep, and always
clean—
No finer children were ever seen. E. S.

Sleepy Head

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Here it is, six o'clock,
And I'm still in bed,
And there's the sun peeping at me
From behind the hill.

While all the birds are telling me
I'm a sleepy-head,
Singing in a twinkling tree
Outside my window-still.

Do they sing this way each dawn?
What a joy I miss!
Does the poplar twinkle like
A Christmas-tree tonight?

I must get up earlier,
Surely, after this.
There's such a world of magic
stirring
At the end of night.

Do you know what I think happened,
When I slept and couldn't see?
Up came the sun, and beckoned from
the hill,
And down came all the stars and lit
upon my tree.

Grace Clementine Howes.

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ONE FAMILY
Little Folk Many Lands

Helga of Iceland

HELGA was sitting with her Cousin Olga on a headland cliff that overlooked the ocean.

Helga was on a visit to her cousin who lived much farther north in Iceland than she did. She had come on frisky little Mugi, riding beside her brother Elner, and Finser, the old mail carrier.

It had been a long, hard ride and she was getting tired when at last she saw her cousin's home, looking very small at the foot of a great towering mountain.

Things were new and interesting at her cousin's. There were herds of goats with little frisking kids. There was a fishing village farther down the beach, where there was a safe harbor, and with Olga she watched fishing schooners unloading herring and cod. Farther back from the beach were stacks of fish drying in the sun.

One day when they were out among the cliffs where thousands of elder ducks were nesting, they watched a fishing schooner come into sight and then disappear away on the dim horizon.

"May good befall the old men," and good befall the young," repeated Olga. "That is what my mother says when she watches a fishing boat go out."

"I have read that in my reader," answered Helga. "It was the prayer of an Icelandic king long ago. Do you not love to read about those olden times? I do."

There was a cave with steep rock walls, and Helga, peering over the edge, saw a beautiful polar bear with her two cubs.

"Father and the boys saw them floating into shore on a cake of ice," Olga told her. "They were much frightened and sent to the village for help and many men came out to help capture the bears."

"Were they very savage?" asked Helga.

Olga shook her head. "No, they were quiet because they had been floating so long. It was very little trouble to capture them and get them into the cave."

"I wish Arni could see them," said Helga.

Often when there was no work to be done she and Olga would run down to the headland rock overlooking the ocean. The sea, whether with its swinging curtain of fog, or its gray-green waves restless and tossing, was a sight of which Helga never tired.

Now they were sitting on their favorite rock and Helga would see the sun at midnight for the first time. In the southern part of Iceland where Helga lived the days were long, but the sun went below the horizon a few hours every night. But not so here. For one week in midsummer one might see the sun throughout the whole of the day and night, provided the mountains did not shut out the view.

Of course it was as light as mid-day, although the sun was just now hidden behind the great towering mountain that rose high into the air behind Olga's home. But the sun was barely out of sight below the mountain ridge and its beams, pouring over the top, made wonderful streaks of light and dark on the mountain face.

At last the sun drifted into view over the ocean and Helga sat silent at the sight. It was like the most beautiful sunset she had ever seen only the sun did not set. All the world was light, it seemed. Only from far away over the mountain side came the bleating of a sheep.

"Come," said Olga, jumping to her feet. "You have seen the midnight sun, and we promised Mother we would not stay long."

"I think it must be wonderful to live here all the time," sighed Helga, rising and standing beside her cousin.

"It is not wonderful in winter when we do not see the sun for a whole week," returned Olga.

"We will not think about the winter now," said Helga softly, "when right before us is the beautiful mid-summer sun."

(To Be Continued)

Jumbled Cities in the United States

1. almewkul
2. thocad
3. danptrol
4. baally
5. comartanes
6. shoont
7. howatnims
8. lbemolt
9. slaat
10. nalsopind

Key to last week's puzzles:
Long, great, small, flat, wide, tall, oval, short, thin, round.

How Long Is a Day?

We mostly think of a day and night as 24 hours all the world over. This is not so, for day and night have different meanings in various parts of the world.

A day is not a set number of hours, but the length of time during which the sun illumines any part of the earth. In parts of Norway, for instance, the day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption. In far off Spitzbergen the longest day is 3 1/2 months, whilst in Petograd the longest day is 19 hours and the shortest day, Hamburg has a longest day of 17 hours, and London has 16 1/2 hours, and New York about a like period.

The day's beginning even is not a matter of universal agreement, but one differing widely among various peoples. The Jews fixed the beginning of the day at sunrise, and with the Egyptians and Romans fixed the hour at midnight for the commencement of their day, a custom now universal among civilized nations.

June 21 is looked upon as the longest day north of the equator, and Dec. 21 in the south. On June 21 at the North Pole it is high noon of a six months' day, and at the South Pole it is midnight of the "long night."

Q. "When have you much fish in your boat though only having one?" asked a lady of a fisherman.

A. "When you've a good eel," was the reply.

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The MAILBAG

Letters and extracts from letters:

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:
I am a little Australian girl. I live in Sydney. Mother gets The Christian Science Monitor and reads it to me every day. She has been to America, and can tell me about it, and about the Publishing House where the Monitor is printed. I like the Sunset Stories very much and The Children's Page and Our Young Folks' Page. I would like to write a story for it some day.

Perhaps you will, Marion, when you grow to be a big girl.—Ed.

Dear Editor:
We live in Egypt. The country is very flat, and there are fields of sugar cane and clover and cotton round our house. There are strange birds—hoopoes, egrets, and bee-eaters. We see lovely white-sailed boats on the canal, filled with sand or sacks of cotton.

Last Christmas we motored up to Cairo, and saw the Sphinx and the Pyramids.

We love the Monitor and Snubs. I am seven years old. Christine H.

Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

Dear Editor:
I have wondered where Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are. I like the Sunset Stories. Bob H.

Tomorrow, Bob, they will reappear.—Ed.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor:
I can sing the Cock Robin song that came in the paper today.

Margaret M.

How many other boys and girls can do the same?—Ed.

Galt, Calif.

Dear Editor:
I like the Monitor, very much and my little sister and I are saving Snubs.

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20 Celluloid Co pt.	68 1/2	68 1/2			
20 C. Cor	15 1/2	15 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
1 Collins & Alkman	33 1/2	33 1/2			
2 Cornwell Pow n.v.	33 1/2	33 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
2 Cornwell Pow n.v.	33 1/2	33 1/2			
1 Cornwell Pow n.v.	38 1/2	38 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
1 Cornwell Pow n.v.	38 1/2	38 1/2			
3 Cons G&E Balt n.v.	49 1/4	49 1/4	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
3 Cons Laundry Co	22	22			
18 Cont Bak A	77	66 1/4	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
211 Cont Bak B	11 1/4	9 1/4			
18 Cont Bak pt.	89	87 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
8 Courtside Ltd.	29 1/2	29 1/2			
1 Dinkler Hotel A	20 1/2	20 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
1 Dinkler Hotel A	20 1/2	20 1/2			
1 Dinkler Hotel A	20 1/2	20 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
1 Dinkler Hotel A	20 1/2	20 1/2			
1 Durant Mot.	5 1/2	5 1/2	211 Cont Bak B 11 1/4		
1 Durant Mot.	5 1/2	5 1/2			

2Bl B&S new.....	65%	65%	60%
301 Bl BASH pt.....	107	107	107
2Elm In.....	34%	34%	34%
1Empire Pub Ser.....	23%	23%	23%
1Engineers Pow new.....	23%	23%	23%
2Elm Inspec Mach.....	30%	30%	30%
2Pierste T&R 7% pt.....	97%	97%	97%
30Ford Mot Can.....	480	480	480
1Foundn Co Frgn 17%.....	17%	17%	17%
2Post Ches A.....	21%	21%	21%
1Franklin Mfg Co.....	20%	20%	20%

2	2nd-Eisenm. RC.	5%	5%	5%
2	2 Freshm C (Chas)	2%	21%	21%
53	2 Gen Bk Ck Cp A	69%	48%	48%
5	Gen Bk Cp B...	13%	13%	13%
1	Gen Pub Serv...	31%	13%	13%
1	Gillette Saf. Raz	92%	92%	92%
4	Glenn Alden Ckt	102%	182%	182%
35	Goodyear Tire&Ru	29%	28%	28%
1	Han Candy St 'A'	6%	6%	6%
1	Hellman Inc pt	21%	21%	21%
5	Indust Rayon 'A'	12%	12%	12%
5	Purchase Stree. Boston 2. Mass.			

[illegible]

STANDARD OILS		RAIL ORDERS ARE PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN STEEL MARKET	
2 Yellow Taxi, N.Y.	15% 15%	2 Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.	
50 Buckeye PL	53 53		
2 Cont Oil	20% 20%		
20 Cumberland	11 11		
1 Eureka PL	49% 49%		
25 gal Sig Oil	20% 20%		
13 Humble Oil	64 64		
40 zillinois P L	142% 142		
6 Imp Oil, Ltd.	35 35		
1 Indiana P L	54 54		
2 Internat Pet	31% 31%		
2 Nat Transit	16 16		
1 N.Y. P L	54 54		
16 Prairie Oil & Gas	54 54		
29 Standard of Ind.	64 64		
29 Standard of Ind.	64 64		
98 Standard of N. Y.	31% 31%		
1 Vacuum Oil	95% 95%		

Reviving demand for steel finds railroads still the principal factors in the market. Chesapeake & Ohio is asking for 30,000 tons of rails and Southern Pacific for 4,000. The proposed Rock Island 150-mile extension is expected to bring considerable orders into the market. Other railroads are likely to place their orders early this year so as to

INDEPENDENT OILS			
1 Am Cont Oilfields	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
1 Am Oil & Gas	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
5 Carb. Syndicate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
7 Cities Serv new	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
10 Cities Serv old	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
10 Colono Syndicate	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
10 Creole Synd	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
10 Eucell Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 Gulf Oil	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1 Gibson Oil Co Pa.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
10 Ind. Ref	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
4 Margay Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
10 Mex Panuco	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
10 Mex Petroleum	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
10 New Bradford	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
10 N. Y. Oil & Gas	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 N. Y. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
10 Red Banks Oil	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
10 Red Bank	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
10 Salt Crk Cons.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
10 Salt Crk Prod.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
10 Salt Lake Prod.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
242 Venzet Pet	7 1/4	6 1/4	7
1 Wilcox O & S.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4

10 Cons Cop Min.	3	3	3
Copper Range	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
20 Golden Cr. Min.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
35 Kay Copper	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
5 Kerr Lake	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
3 Nippon	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
1 Noranda Mines	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
1 Premier Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
10 Canadian Mines	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
1 Utah Apex	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
11 Wenden Cop Min	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

DU PONT PAYS 4 EXTRA

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company declared a \$4 extra dividend and the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 on the common, also 1 1/2 per cent on the dividend stock. The regular common dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record June 1 and the extra July 3 to stock of record July 10.

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in \$1000)

10 Aluminum 7s '33 lot	105 1/2	107	107
1 Am G&E S B 2014-1000	100	100	100
1 Am Rail 6s '34	103	103	103
1 Am Rail 6s '34	103	103	103
2 Asso G&E 6s '35	94	94	94
2 Asso G&E 6s '35	94	94	94
2 Asso SHid 6 1/2s '33	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
2 Asso SHid 6 1/2s '33	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
1 Bell Tel 7s '34	94	94	94
1 Bell Tel 7s '34	94	94	94
1 Bell T of Cana '55-1000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 Bell T of Cana '55-1000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 B&M 6s '33	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
3 B&M 6s '33	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1 Caro P&L 5s '34	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

DAVISON CHEMICAL YEAR

Report of Davison Chemical Company and Davison Sulphur & Phosphate Company for 1934. Total sales of \$1,225, shows profit of \$19,015 before depreciation recapture. Depreciation recapture contracted with a loss of \$6342 in 1934. After charging out reserve for depreciation the loss was deficit of \$355, compared with deficit of \$136,622 in 1934.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON May 17—Consolidated money today were 55 1/2; De Beers 14 1/4, and

10	Corn Text 8	'81	82%	82	22	Random Mins 2%.	Money was 4 per cent
10	Crown Well 6	'81	98%	98%	98%	and discount rate-short bills 4 1/2	
2	Cudaby Fr 5	'81	97%	97%	97%	4% per cent. Three months' bills 4 1/2	
2	Serf 3	'81	102	102	102	4% per cent.	
5	Shaw 78	'31	98%	98%	98%		
5	Sloss Shaf 6	'81	103%	103%	103%		
8	Stothard 8	'81	103%	103%	103%		
1	Bun Oil 5 1/4	'81	99%	99%	99%		
2	Text 6 1/2	'81	102%	102%	102%		

Union Mills declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.00 on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, both payable June 1 to stock of record June 30.



TWO-THIRDS VOTE PASSES IN N. H. L.

Two Clubs Oppose—Detroit and Chicago Admitted

MONTREAL, May 17 (Special)—At the third session of the semi-annual meeting of the National Hockey League here Saturday the notice of the motion given two weeks ago, whereby the constitution was changed so that a vote of the majority of the clubs only was needed to increase the number of clubs in the circuit, was passed without any strong opposition, New

The only real surprise of the meeting was the admission of the Towns. The only real surprise of the meeting was the admission of the Towns.

from Detroit, when it was understood that another Detroit group was practically certain of the franchise. The Detroit group was not at all expecting to be admitted and it was a big surprise to them to learn that the successful syndicate had been working with big financial interests in New York for the last two weeks.

The Chicago Club is headed by H. R. Hardwick, former Harvard University football star. If it is thought advisable to increase the number of clubs in the N. H. L. to 12, the Harmon syndicate of Chicago and one in Cleveland will be admitted.

At the annual meeting in September it is likely that the league will

and there will be a complicated schedule which will give each club 44 games, 22 at home and the same number away. Each team will play six games against the other four clubs in the first group and four against the five clubs in the other group. All games will count in the standing and the first and second clubs in each group will meet at the end of the season and then the two group winners will meet. The trophy will be for the time being, the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's championship. If, in the following season, two more clubs are admitted, there will be two six-club groups, operating in alternately, the group which is presently the winner meeting for the

President Frank L. Calder and the playing managers of the clubs were appointed a committee to revise the playing rules and the probability is that there will be a conference with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association so that a uniform code of rules will prevail throughout hockey instead of the present professional and amateur rules. Work on the De-

bein' within half mile of the City Hall.

Princeton Beaten by Yale Track Men

Elis Now Face Harvard for "Big Three" Championship Next Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17 (Special).—The Yale varsity track team put itself in line to win the "Big Three" track and field championship title of 1926 here Saturday when it defeated the Princeton varsity by a score of 54½ to 55½. Next Saturday the Elis journey to Boston where they will meet Harvard in their dual meet and, as Harvard has already defeated Princeton, the winner of Saturday's meet will take the title. Yale's victory over Princeton was by a wider margin than Harvard's; but the Crimson had more competitors to face as Capt. Caleb F. Gates '26, Charles W.

Two new collegiate marks were made in the pole vault. W. Carr '25, of Yale when he did 13ft. 3in. in the pole vault and the other going to Robert M. Gibson '26, of Princeton, who did 12ft. 6in. in the vault. In the 110 yd. dash, W. Carr '25, of Yale equalled the collegiate record for the 220-yd dash when he ran the distance in 23.1 seconds. In the 220 yd. dash, a new meet record of 13secf. 7/4in. for the discus throw, S. W. Edwards Jr. '28, Yale, set a new meet record of 120 yds. in 12.0 seconds. In the 220 yd. dash, W. Carr '25, of Yale, equalled the record of 241-50 for the 220-yd hurdles.

Individual scorer with eight points scored from first in the discus and second in the hammer. The summary: 100-Yard Dash—Won by Capt. Bayes M. Norton, Yale; Edward B. Rockwell, Princeton, second; James R. Arnell, Yale, third. 200-Yard Dash—Won by Ray B. Clark, Yale; James R. Arnell, Yale, second; Edward B. Rockwell, Princeton, third. Time—21½s. (Equals meet record). 440-Yard Dash—Won by Howard C. Paulson, Yale; H. L. Ross, Yale, second; Ray B. Clark, Yale, third. Time—18½s. Run—Charles R. Horan

Yale; George C. Gault, Yale, second; Thomas L. Leeming, Princeton, third. Time—1m. 54½s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Edward R. Wells, Princeton; G. B. Berger, Yale, second; J. W. Evans, Yale, third. Time—4m. 31 2-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Macauley L. Smith, Yale; Albert M. Briggs, Yale, second; T. N. Ingraham, Yale, third. Time—9m. 43 4-5s.

Edward, Jr., Rutledge, Woodville, Ala., third, 22ft. 6 1/2 in.
second; L. S. Jadin, Princeton, third, Time 15-2 3/8.
220-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. N. Lawrence, Princeton, 7 H. W. Cole, Yale, second; J. M. Bullard, Yale, third, Time 2:45.5. (Time record.)
Running High Jump—Won by J. W. Thompson, Princeton, 5ft. 11 1/2 in.; G. P. Deacon and G. H. Larsen, Yale, and H. C. Grumpelt and L. M. Firey, Princeton, tied for second, 5ft. 10 1/2 in.
Running Broad Jump—Won by Edward J. Brennan, Princeton, 22ft. 11 in.; L. S. Scudder Princeton, second, 22ft. 6 1/2 in.; Bayes M. Norton, Yale, third, 22ft. 4 3/4 in.
Pole Vault—Won by Sabine W. Carr, Yale, 13ft. 3 in.; Stephen R. Bradley,

Yale, and George P. Faust, Princeton, tied for third. (New collegiate record).
16-Pound Shotgun—Won by Floyd E. Brown, Yale, 42ft. 10in.; Caleb F. Gates, Princeton, second; Robert M. Gibson, Princeton, third.
16-Pound Hammer—Won by Wilster S. Martin, Yale, 148ft. 10in.; Caleb F. Gates, Princeton, second, 140ft. 1in.; J. M. Diems, Princeton, third 134ft. 10in.
Discus Throw—Won by Caleb F. Gates, Princeton, 136ft. 7½in.; C. R. Mosser, Princeton, second, 122ft. 2in.

HOLLAND WINS ONE SINGLES
ROME, May 17 (P)—Holland won its first singles victory in the Davis Cup European zone tennis play yesterday.

COLLEGE POLO SATURDAY
Princeton 7, Maryland Polo Club 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Japan's Task of Political Education

"To purify the political system of Japan," is the announced purpose of Viscount Shimpel Goto, who proposes to come out of retirement to head this new crusade. Reports from Tokyo indicate that, for many decades, no political development has created such a sensation or been so favorably received among all parties. Much of this good will, doubtless, springs from the fact that Viscount Goto, himself, has long been recognized as one of the sanest leaders of Japanese liberalism. His mature statesmanship creates, at the outset, a confidence in the stupendous undertaking that he has assumed.

There can be little question that Japanese political life needs, at the present moment, just such unpartisan leadership. Party politics, among the Japanese, are carried on along lines very similar to those followed in most Occidental nations. But at this moment all of the parties share in a new responsibility, brought upon them by the granting, at last year's session of the Imperial Diet, of universal suffrage to all males over twenty-five years of age.

Just how momentous was this step is indicated by the fact that Japan today is only sixty years away from feudalism, and thirty-five years from the promulgation of the Constitution. To educate the higher classes of a nation in the tasks of self-government in so short a time has been a task of the first magnitude. That the Japanese have succeeded in a remarkable degree is evident to anyone even superficially familiar with the government of this island Empire.

Now, however, the proletarian classes have been given the vote, and even greater difficulties may lie ahead. To be sure, illiteracy has been practically wiped out in Japan—a fact which will be a significant asset in this situation. But, despite general education, there has been—in Japan as in many other nations—a widespread indifference to politics among the masses of the people. Prohibited from participation in elections, they have simply had no opportunity for training in this field. Whether or not a new interest—a political consciousness—will develop as speedily among them as it developed among the previously enfranchised property holders is a serious question. Already—as the harbinger of that political consciousness—a labor party is said to be in process of formation.

This, doubtless, will prove to be an optimistic outlook. But certainly, in the task of absorbing into the political life of the Nation these millions of new voters, Japanese democracy is faced with one of the severest tests to which, as yet, it has been put. It is for that reason that Viscount Goto's campaign is received with considerable enthusiasm. Without aligning himself with any particular party, Viscount Goto proposes to use any and all party organizations which will interest themselves in the proposal. And the friends of Japan will watch this experiment with real interest as an undertaking that has unusual possibilities for the furtherance of genuine democracy in the Orient.

Perhaps it was not unexpectedly that the determination was reached by those to whom consideration of the matter was referred in Yale University that "under present conditions compulsory chapel does not properly advance the religious tendencies of the undergraduates." It would

Yale Undergraduates Give Their Answer

serve no good purpose to argue here the question as to whether or not, under any conditions, the end sought might thus be accomplished. But it may be agreed by those who are able to regard the subject without undue prejudice that compulsory or enforced attendance upon religious exercises has never resulted, generally speaking, in promoting a finer or clearer religious attitude on the part of those made amenable to the rule.

The Yale students who were asked to express their views, or their preferences, have voluntarily allowed the impression to go out that if they are permitted to follow their own desires they will cheerfully take part in religious exercises provided, at which no hard and fast rule requires them to be present. Relying upon this implied pledge, the authorities at Yale are perfecting plans for a strong undergraduate department of religion for the Church of Christ in Yale University (the official name of the college church) to maintain and strengthen the various student religious organizations, "and to call to the attention of friends of the university the desirability of a suitable chapel building where voluntary services may be held."

We believe that no real uneasiness or apprehension has been caused by what is being more or less gratuitously advertised as an atheistic movement in some of the American universities. That an effort is being made to emphasize what is claimed to be the growth of skepticism among the classmen is quite apparent. But there are other tendencies equally as symptomatic which should not be overlooked. And one need not look closely or delve inquisitively to find them. These indicate a wholesome growth of independent religious thought in the colleges, more embracing and more inclusive by far than the tendency toward agnosticism.

It has always seemed that those who choose to array themselves on the side of the unbelievers, so called, have studiously sought to publish their allegiance openly. The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, who afterward became one of the foremost pulpit orators and church organizers of his generation, while still a student at Yale determined to espouse the beliefs of the self-styled doubters, and straightway proclaimed that fact. His experience was that of many another young man and young woman similarly surrounded, and it led, inevitably, to his subsequent enlistment as champion and defender of that faith in which he had been reared. Yale has its sacred traditions which must be

maintained. Those in positions of authority there, as well as those who identify themselves with the university's activities in other capacities, realize this. It is not to be wondered at that it has been found necessary to adjust forms and methods to the demands of advanced modern thought. This has been done before, and it is not probable that whatever may be conceded now in the nature of relaxation of rules once believed to be firmly established will be the last concession to advancing thought and understanding.

It is interesting even to attempt an analysis of the action of the United States Senate, which, by a vote of 69 to 13, passed without amendment the measure previously approved by the House abolishing the Railroad Labor Board and permitting the railroads and their employees to settle disputes over wages and working conditions by mutual agreement. By express provision the public is barred from any participation in such conferences, and is left without a specific remedy in case an agreement is not reached, is violated, or if the wage or working basis reached is contrary to established public policy. It is true, of course, that whenever the adjustment boards appointed by the immediate parties in interest fail to reach an agreement, the President of the United States shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a board of mediation whose members shall have no direct pecuniary interest in the outcome, and that provision is further made for the appointment of mediators whenever both parties to the controversy consent to arbitration. Still another commission, to be known as an emergency board, shall be named, when necessary, but the measure still falls, apparently, to insure to the public that mandatory representation which might, or might not, compel peaceful final settlement.

While it apparently was within the minds of those who constituted the meager minority which stood out in favor of so amending the measure as to assure effective participation or intervention by the public in times of emergency, none appeared to be ready to insist upon a definite plan which would insure a submission of such disputes to compulsory arbitration. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, came nearest to admitting his readiness to espouse such a method when, in answer to a direct question by Senator Watson as to whether he was in favor of compulsory arbitration, he declared that he would agree to bind the parties to any such disputes as those being discussed to a continuance of transportation. "While I do not want to make anybody work," he explained, "I realize, and they realize, that the people of this Nation cannot live if there is a general strike."

And there the whole matter is left by the measure as it goes to the President for his approval or veto. The element of compulsion, admittedly, is absent from the bill as passed. The findings of no board or commission are made arbitrary or final. Even the President's emergency board is powerless to enforce its deliberative conclusions. Should it fail to bring about a settlement of the dispute by the means provided, the controversy would continue until one side or the other yielded voluntarily.

The bill as it stands unquestionably opens the door to what may prove to be an interesting economic experiment. Here we find a considered official declaration of what has heretofore been regarded, perhaps, as mere political idealism. A practical test, apparently, is to be made of the theory of "less politics in business." It may be that many courageous champions of the theory will approach the crucial experiment with trepidation. Already there have been projected visions of what might follow collusion between the railroads and their employees in the matter of wage advances and consequent higher rates. But the less timorous may reassuringly recall the fact that the methods which have been attempted in the past, and particularly the one which is discarded with the passing of the Railroad Labor Board, have not always insured the relief promised or the protection sought. The plan now about to be undertaken, provided the President approves it, is at best merely an experimental one. Its failure, should it prove ineffective, would tend, unquestionably, to compel future consideration of some such emergency method as that proposed by the Democratic floor leader.

The enactment by the Cuban Congress of a law advocated by President Machado, limiting the production of sugar, is another interesting experiment with government regulation of production that will be watched with interest by the American farm leaders who have been advocating federal aid in controlling the marketing of their surplus crops of staple farm products. As the result of the World War, which for a time greatly decreased European production of beet sugar, the area devoted to sugar-cane growing in Cuba was largely increased, with the result that when normal conditions prevailed in the beet-growing countries overproduction in the world's sugar crop forced down prices to a point that left no profit for many of the producers. To meet this situation, an effort was made to promote a voluntary reduction in cane growing by the principal Cuban sugar interests, but as this was found to be impracticable, the Cuban Government decided that legal measures must be taken to bring about a decrease in production.

Under the provisions of the new law, regulating the grinding of sugar cane, it is calculated that there will be a reduction in the total Cuban sugar crop for 1926 of about 400,000 tons, or approximately 8 per cent less than the 1925 crop. The law prohibits further clearing of virgin forests for cane planting, and will thus operate to confine sugar growing to the established estates. Other limitations are also imposed.

What effect this attempt to stabilize sugar prices will have upon the world's sugar markets remains to be seen. Will the beet sugar countries of Europe, and the cane growers of Java, Brazil, the Philippines and other sources of supply, be content with their present production? If, as is anticipated, the temporary effect of the promised decrease in Cuban production is even a slight advance in prices, there will be a tendency on the part of producers in other lands to increase their output, with the net result that the world's sugar crop will remain at about the same figures. In any event, there is no occasion for sounding an alarm by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, as in the case of rubber-crop regulation, over the danger of a foreign sugar monopoly. There can be no monopoly so long as there is an abundance of land in all regions of the earth on which sugar beets or cane can be grown.

And why should there not be college courses for book agents? The entire college curriculum is based upon the book, which constitutes indeed its very structural foundation. Yet the idea of college courses for book agents almost inevitably provokes a smile. Somehow a book agent has come to be a term with a connotation of aggressiveness and undue compulsion, combined with the thought of projecting into the family hearth something that has no place there, but is accepted as the lesser of two evils—the other alternative being the incurrence of the wrath of the passing venter of literary masterpieces or otherwise, which has come to be regarded with an altogether undue apprehension. For are there not many who have in the past tried to sell books, and who during their interviews with prospective customers were besieged with more fear than they could possibly have injected into those to whom they were talking? Assuredly there are.

Anyhow, the American Booksellers' Association, in its twenty-sixth annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., is sponsoring the plan of putting the humble book agent on a pedestal, or at least that is the way in which the project has been advertised. And we are informed that, should the plan become a reality, the book agent should no longer be the subject of jest. Which reminds of an incident involving a man who was selling an encyclopedia under definite instructions from the firm putting it out that he was not a book agent, but a representative of the concern in question, and who was always insistent on informing those on whom he was calling concerning this fact. One of his patrons, to whom he had impressively delivered himself of this important pronouncement, said to him at the close of the interview, "So you say that you are not a book agent?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Well, young man," was the rejoinder, "go on for just about two days longer, and you will be a first-class one."

But that is aside from the question. Why should not book selling be a trade demanding proper credentials and inviting a good class of people? Largely because in the past those who have turned their talents in this direction have done so because no other vocation seemed to present itself, and with some stock in trade which had little or no market elsewhere and often scarcely any intrinsic merit. Large book dealers do not find any difficulty in disposing of their wares, and their efforts to advertise them are regarded as on the same plane as other attempts to gain public recognition of goods for sale. If the book agent were to secure some books of merit and employ methods of proven value, his pathway should not be as uphill as it has often been in the past. Then, too, he might find that he did not need a college course to help him to dispose of his chattels. But in any case a project which involves so estimable a boon to society as books should not be discarded without due attention, and any scheme which would help to place a method of livelihood where it should belong deserves at least some commendation.

For a number of years the slogan, "See America First," has been capitalized by the railroads and the resorts of the United States, and just recently "Take British Holidays" has been coined on the other side of the Atlantic. It appears that some 5,000,000 people crossed the English Channel or the North Sea for their holidays last year, and that some £50,000,000 was thus lost to the home seaside resorts. In Cornwall, for instance, the situation is said to be regarded seriously, for the increase in foreign travel has come at a time when plans have been formulated for an extension of the holiday season. Incidentally, in a discussion not long since on this subject in one famous resort stress was laid on the lesson the British seaside resorts have to learn from the visit to Great Britain of American and continental hotel managers, and it was urged that if they thought it was worth while to inquire how they could improve their service, the question was equally worthy of the consideration of English seaside resorts. After all, it is largely a matter of the service rendered that determines the value of a good many things besides seaside resorts.

"There is absolutely no possibility of the repeal of the Volstead Act." That is what Henry Ford thinks of the prohibition situation in the United States, and his opinion is not that of a mere theorist either, for as he explained in a recent interview, "We never have had drunkenness in our plants. We eliminated that before prohibition began." He considers that the United States has outgrown alcohol and the saloon, because "they haven't any place in an industrial age." From the standpoint of his experience, therefore, he has reached the conclusion that he favors the sweeping and clean-cut phraseology of the Prohibition Act "because it is so absolute," and that he feels that any amendment to it which would permit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages of even a small percentage, and perhaps not intoxicating in fact, would be a mistake, because it would blunt the edge of the law. He defines present conditions as either "black" or "white," and would deplore any "grayish" interpretation of the law. More strength to his arm!

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Letters to the Editor

Atheism and Prohibition in America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The long threatened general strike has come and gone. It has been proved a broken reed in the hands of those who employed it, and it has been broken mainly by one thing, the volunteer citizens, who manned the railway, transport and electric power services and who rallied as special constables to the support of the police, maintaining law and order, and preventing violence and intimidation.

That is the outstanding fact which emerges from the exciting ten days through which we have so recently passed. The Nation is by no means out of the woods, for so intense an upheaval will leave its aftermath, which has still to be reduced to order, and the mining strike has not yet been settled. But the challenge to the constitutional government, involved in the general strike, has completely failed through the rally of the ordinary citizen to defend his freedom and his rights.

It is now possible to reconstruct a little more clearly what has happened. There is no doubt that the extremist wing had long been preparing for a general strike. The precision with which the orders for it were framed, the choice of the unions to be called out, namely, the railways, miners, transport workers, iron and steel trades, dockers, etc., the suppression of the newspapers, the designation of the "second line" forces, such as the seamen, producers of gas and electric light, all showed careful, if not always wise, forethought and preparation.

On Saturday, May 1, after the negotiations between the owners, miners and the Government had failed to produce a settlement, and the lower wage scales prepared by the owners to meet the situation created by the end of the subsidy were due to come into operation, the extremist section swung the Trade Union Congress into line for the proclamation of a general strike in support of the miners' claim for the maintenance of their standard of life.

Part of the trade union leaders believed this was the first step in a revolutionary movement which would substitute some Socialist system for capitalism, part believed that it would force or bluff the Government into continuing the subsidy to the miners, while a minority were opposed to it, seeing clearly what it really implied. The Government's reply, after a last-minute attempt at agreement, was the only possible one—a declaration that it would refuse all further negotiations until after the general strike was called off.

The strike came into effect on Monday night. For the rest of the week nobody quite knew what was going to happen. Would it be possible to move supplies sufficient to feed such huge towns as London and Birmingham? Would the Communists and other extremists organize obstruction, or destruction, or sabotage so as to produce a famine and provoke the mob to violence? It was a period of doubt and tension for everybody, for it looked as if the whole Nation was on the edge of a volcano.

By Sunday it had become clear that the revolutionary aspect of the strike had definitely failed. The response to the strike call had been unparalleled. As a strike it was not very far short from being a 100 per cent success. But the response to the call for volunteer labor to take the places of the strikers was also unparalleled. At no time were vital services ever seriously interrupted.

On the first day of the strike the railways were able to run 534 main line trains. Five days later they ran 4274. On Wednesday the newspaper produced by the Government, printed 232,000 copies. By the following Wednesday it was printing and distributing more than 2,000,000. During the same period the circulation of the London Times rose to more than 50 per cent above normal.

It was the same with the transport. The most difficult problem was to insure the transportation of food and flour from the London docks for distribution about the city, for all the trucks had to pass through the thickly populated area of dock land, unitedly out on strike. In the first days there was much intimidation, trucks and cars being overturned and smashed. The future seemed dark, for at one time only one day's supply of flour was left in the bakers' hands. But a highly organized transport column, including many armored cars, and the military and police guard broke the blockade and brought away the flour without incident except for the cheers of the people.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS

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Similarly with the omnibuses, trams and electric light power stations, and the immensely varied road transport systems by which food and other commodities are distributed by retail. Within a day or two all the familiar vehicles began to reappear, manned by the most heterogeneous collection of drivers and conductors which it is possible to imagine. Old men, undergraduates, retired officials, women and so on.

Finally came the special constables. The serious danger was that, despite the orders of the Trade Union Congress to keep peace and obey the law and the wonderful discipline and restraint of the men called out, the strikers might get out of hand and organize forcible interruption of transport. A good many attempts of this kind were reported in the first few days. But an appeal for men to come forward and be enrolled as special constables to prevent intimidation and insure that the citizen should be allowed to go about his business as the law guaranteed, produced nearly 100,000 volunteers in a very few days, and by the end of the strike it was almost as safe and easy for transport to move about as in normal times.

Thus in less than a week it had become absolutely clear that the general strike was not going to paralyze the life of the Nation, and that law, liberty and order were being effectively protected.

Then two other facts began to force themselves upon the minds of the Trade Union Congress. The first was the speech by Sir John Simon, which seemed to prove that the calling of a general strike was an illegal act, which might expose both the leaders and the unions to very serious penalties, financial and otherwise. The second was the disastrous drain on their own funds by prolonging the strike.

Thus by the evening of Tuesday, May 11, the Trade Union Congress had come to the conclusion that the game was up and that the strike must be called off. It only remained to do the best that could be done for the miners. The Government had declared that it would not resume negotiations until the general strike had been abandoned, but Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Royal Coal Commission, had been actively in touch with all parties with a view to arriving at a basis of settlement.

Sir Herbert produced a proposal which elucidated and defined the obscure features of the commission's report, though it clearly involved a reduction of wages, which the miners had throughout refused to accept. In calling off the general strike, the Trade Union Congress declared that they considered that the Samuel proposal offered a suitable basis for settlement, and took the action they did in order to open the way for the resumption of negotiations on its lines.

It is still quite uncertain whether the Samuel basis will be accepted or not. Neither the Government nor the owners are committed to it officially, and the Miners' Federation has officially rejected it, though its decision is being reconsidered. It is understood, however, that the Government will do its best to secure its adoption as soon as possible.

Though the general strike issues are settled, and settled so decisively that its use probably will never be attempted again, several enormous problems remain. The first is that of getting the machinery of production back to normal. Many employers are unwilling to take back on the old conditions the men who have broken their contract. Many strikers insist on the reinstatement of all, before returning to work. The second is that of devising legislation which will make it legally impossible for any similar attempt to produce industrial results by paralyzing the vital services of the Nation to be put into operation again. This inevitably raises far-reaching questions of trade union law and of the liability of those who put such a strike into operation, which will be extremely controversial. The third is the industrial problem as a whole. However wrong-headed the Trade Union Congress leaders may have been in calling a general strike, the fact that such action was possible at all and that the members of the unions, the vast majority of whom are good patriotic citizens, responded to the call as loyally as they did, proves that there is something seriously wrong in the way in which industry is being conducted today. It is the duty of statesmanship and of every good citizen to find out what this is and to remove it without delay.

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Letters to the Editor

Atheism and Prohibition in America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think it should alarm everyone who has the well-being not only of the United States but of civilization generally at heart, to read recent press announcements of the projected establishment in many of the colleges and universities of America of atheistic associations with the avowed object of turning the minds of students—young men and women of most susceptible age—against the essentials of religion.

To read this of a country like the United States, which has cast off the shackles of a most debasing slavery, that of strong drink, and which thereby stands out before the civilized world as the most advanced nation socially, morally and, we hoped, religiously, is particularly disquieting, for to all serious-minded people the best hope for the successful promulgation and establishment of prohibition was in the boasted accession to the churches of the land of millions of increased membership.

Yet what does it all amount to, and what is the prospect before the country, if the religious conviction of its people is to be degraded at its seats of learning; if the noble structure of the rising generation, that we fondly hoped would reap the full fruits and benefits of prohibition which the religion of their fathers has sown (for I contend that the whole fabric of prohibition is founded and built up on the religious conscience of the people), is to be ruthlessly destroyed by conscienceless atheism?

If I could believe such a condition really possible, I confess I should lose faith in the American people and despair of ever seeing prohibition brought to the triumphant position in American and world politics that is its inherent right.

F. J. S.

Mackay, Queens, Aust.